FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 78

21 April 1978

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Ninth World Trade Union Congress Continues in Prague A 1 1/A6
More on Shibayev Address A 1 1/A6
[Demichev, Kolchanov, Stolpovskiy in TRUD]
Seguy Speech Slighted A 2 1/A7
[Demichev, Kolchanov, Stolpovskiy in TRUD]
19-20 Apr Activities [Babenko Kulikov] A 2 1/A7
CENTO Meeting Ends; Aims at Countering 'Soviet Threat' A 3 1/A8
[Shalnev]
Kuwaiti Freighter Charged in Incident With Soviet Ship A 4 1/A9
[Misyuk]

UNITED STATES

Vance, Delegation Continue Consultations in Moscow B 1 1/A10
Gromyko Luncheon for Vance B 1 1/A10
Participants in Talks B 1 1/A10
Senator Cranston Hopes for New SALT Agreement B 1 1/A10
Joseph Kraft Support B 2 1/A11
Canal Treaty Fight Casts Doubt on U.S. Reliability B 2 1/A11
[Losev]
United States Remains World's Biggest Arms Merchant B 3 1/A12
[Yegorov]
Variations to Item on Carter's Praise of Ceausescu B 4 1/A13
Variations to Item on Carter's Anti-Inflation Program B 4 1/A13

CHINA

PRAVDA Reviews PRC Demand for USSR Withdrawal From MPR C 1 1/A14
[Sharov in PRAVDA 20 Apr]
TASS Cites UNEN Editorial Article on PRC-MPR Relations C 1 1/A14
Keng Piao, PRC Envoy Criticize Japan's Reticence on Treaty C 3 1/B2
Present PRC Expansion Reflects Past Hegemonistic Policy C 4 1/B3
[Yakovlev]
PRC Defense Minister Receives Retired Japanese Generals C 5 1/B4

EAST EUROPE

Berlin Meeting Between Honecker, DKP's Mies Reported D 1 1/B5
Soviet, Romanian Science Officials Confer 12 Apr D 1 1/B5
[PRAVDA 13 Apr]

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

Carrillo Delivers Report at Opening of PCE Congress E 1 1/B6
NATO Military Spending Scored Following Denmark Meeting [Vasilyev] E 1 1/B6
ECE Debate Contrasts East-West Economic Situation [Lopatin] E 2 1/B7
Moro Kidnaping Linked With U.S. Interference [Goncharov] E 3 1/B8
Husak FRG Visit Promotes Normalization of Relations [Biryukov in PRAVDA 16 Apr] E 4 1/B9
FRG Mood in Anticipation of Brezhnev Visit Viewed [Polyanov in IZVESTIYA 13 Apr] E 5 1/B10

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Israel Builds Settlements as It Awaits Atherton Visit [Gerasimov] F 1 1/B12
Number of Settlers F 1 1/B12
New Israeli President a Counterbalance to Begin F 1 1/B12
Haykal Sharply Criticizes As-Sadat Initiative F 1 1/B12
Palestinian Emigration to FRG Seen as Dangerous F 2 1/B13
Lebanese Press Considers Al-Huss Resignation F 3 1/B14

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Marshal Ogarkov To Visit Turkey at End of April [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] G 1 1/C1
Cyprus Party Considers Effect of U.S. Arms for Turkey G 1 1/C1
Cyprus Sends Letter to Waldheim on Island Situation G 1 1/C1

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Mengistu Leaves for Cuba; To Express Appreciation H 1 1/C2
Ethiopian Foreign Ministry Official Praises Soviet Aid [Pichugin] H 1 1/C2
Angola's Neto Returns from Moscow; Met by Nascimento H 2 1/C3
Media Reaction to Trip H 2 1/C3
Former Minister Involved in Ghana Plot, Agency Says H 2 1/C3
Successful Armed Operations Against UNITA Reported H 3 1/C4
South African Terror in Namibia Described [Bunting] H 3 1/C4

SOUTH ASIA

India, USSR Plan Satellite Launching From USSR J 1 1/C5
Indian Ministry Report Lauds Economic Ties With USSR J 1 1/C5
Rashidov Meets Visiting Indian Ambassador in Tashkent [PRAVDA VOSTOKA 15 Apr] J 1 1/C5
Unity, Progress of Indian CP Congress Reported J 2 1/C6
Addition to Aliyev-Led Delegation Leaving India J 2 1/C6

NORTHEAST ASIA

KAL Airliner Violation of Soviet Airspace Announced M 1 1/C7
Seoul Cites Kosygin Remarks M 1 1/C7
Okinawa Fishermen Protest PRC Presence Off Senkaku M 1 1/C7
Polyanskiy Presents Brezhnev Portrait to Japanese Group M 2 1/C8
'Heated Controversy' in Japan Over Talks on PRC Treaty [Lebedev in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 18 Apr] M 2 1/C8
NOVOYE VREMYA Reviews JSP Group Visit to PRC M 3 1/C9

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Guyanese Prime Minister Arrives in Tashkent	N 1	1/C11
Leaves Tashkent	N 1	1/C11
Nonalined States Information Body Opens Havana Session	N 1	1/C11
Problems Described [Chigir]	N 1	1/C11
Carlos Rafael Rodriguez Speaks	N 2	1/C12
Western Propaganda Against 'Cuban Threat' Blasted [NOVOYE VREMYA]	N 2	1/C12

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Republican Supreme Soviets Adopt New Constitutions	R 1	1/C13
Commission Examines Georgian Draft Constitution 13 Apr [ZARYA VOSTOKA 14 Apr]	R 2	1/C14
Georgian CP Plenum Discusses Draft Constitution 14 Apr [ZARYA VOSTOKA 15 Apr]	R 3	1/D1
Moldavian CP Plenum Approves Draft Constitution [SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 14 Apr]	R 3	1/D1
Komosomol Congress To Open in Kremlin 25 Apr	R 4	1/D2
USSR Code of Laws To Be Published in 1981-85	R 4	1/D2
MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA: Anti-Soviet Journals Intercepted [15 Apr]	R 5	1/D3
Soviet Writer Interviewed on Dissidents in USSR [Estellino in CORRIERE DELLA SERA 15 Apr]	R 5	1/D3
Kiev Paper Quotes Readers as Warning Dissidents [RADYANSKA UKRAINA 14 Apr]	R 6	1/D4
Editorials in Central Dailies Praise May Day Slogans	R 7	1/D5
17 Apr PRAVDA	R 7	1/D5
18 Apr IZVESTIYA	R 9	1/D7

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1003 Launched, Functioning Normally	U 1	1/D10
Icebreakers Begin Early Opening of Murmansk-Dudinka Run [Lvov in IZVESTIYA 13 Apr]	U 1	1/D10
Briefs: Antarctic Voyage	U 1	1/D10

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Moskalenko Visits Central Group of Forces [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 12 Apr]	V 1	1/D11
Soviet Troops in Germany Practice Under 'Nuclear' Attack [Bondarenko in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Apr]	V 1	1/D11

PrEx 7.10:FBIS-SOV-78-78

FBIS-SOV-78-78
Friday
21 April 1978
Vol III No 78

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

SOVIET UNION

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

54

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

NINTH WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS CONTINUES IN PRAGUE

More on Shibayev Address

LD191207 [Editorial report LD] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 18 April 1978 carries on pages 1 and 3 a 4,000-word 17 April report from Prague by TRUD special correspondents M. Demichev, R. Kolchanov and B. Stolpovskiy entitled "For Unity and Solidarity," on the second day of the Ninth World Congress of Trade Unions. The report contains a 1,750-word account of the congress speech by Soviet delegation head A.I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, which contains the following passages:

"The lofty role and place of trade unions in Soviet society is guaranteed by the new USSR Constitution.

"A special feature of their activity is that in our society production is not in opposition to the working person. Concern for developing the national economy and improving production and for the rights and interests of the working people and their working and living conditions--this is the dual task of the trade unions. The growth and qualitative improvement of the economic is the direct and correct path to improving the living conditions of working people, their families and all citizens.

"This is the fundamental difference between the status and role of trade unions in socialist and capitalist countries. But this difference does not alienate the trade unions existing under conditions of real socialism from the trade unions of the non-socialist part of the world and it should not disunite the ranks of the world trade union movement. This is our position. It is confirmed by the Soviet trade unions' entire international activity. The diversity of the conditions and role of trade unions in the modern world stresses the need for close ties between organized working peoples of all countries and for the development of solidarity on the basis of their common class interests."

"We are distinctly aware that in the historical plane the building of socialism is a new thing and it is not free from difficulties. We have many unresolved problems and shortcomings which we do not conceal; we talk about them frankly and openly. But I would like to stress that these shortcomings are unearthed and eliminated by the very mechanism of people's power in which the trade unions play an important role.

"Soviet trade unions welcome with open arms the activity of the WFTU, aimed at insuring that all working people in the world know the real truth about trade unions in the socialist countries and have a more profound picture of their organic link with the international trade union movement as a whole.

"The WFTU's activity, the speaker said, is aimed at protecting the interests of working people and has earned deserved respect and prestige among the masses. We can all be proud of this. Its fundamental class positions are combined with profound democratism and a consistent desire for the arrangement of cooperation in the interests of the working people with all directions of the international trade union movement. It is open to all trade unions on all continents. A trade union organization's membership in the federation in no way limits its independence; on the contrary, it strengthens it and the federation as a whole in the struggle for the interests of the working people."

The report contains no mention of the speech by Georges Seguy, leader of the French General Confederation of Labor.

Seguy Speech Slighted

LD201333 [Editorial report LD] Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 April publishes on pages 1 and 3 a 2,000-word Prague dispatch by TRUD special correspondents M. Demichev, R. Kolchanov and B. Stolpovskiy, under the heading "In the Interests of the Working People," reporting the speeches of various delegates at the congress. The only reference to the speech by Georges Seguy is the following passage:

"Georges Seguy, secretary general of the French General Labor Confederation, spoke at the congress. He told the delegates about the internal political situation in the country. Having touched on questions of international trade union cooperation, he set out the position of his confederation's leadership on these questions."

19-20 Apr Activities

LD201906Y Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 20 TASS--TASS special correspondents Yevgeniy Babenko and Valentin Kulikov report: The necessity of strengthening solidarity and the unity of action in the international working class and among all the working people in their struggle against imperialism, monopoly domination and all forms of exploitation of man by man was the main message in the speeches at the 9th World Congress of Trade Unions.

The solidarity meeting held in Prague on April 19th between representatives of the Czechoslovak working people and the Soviet delegation to the congress became a vivid manifestation of the desire for the further consolidation of the international trade union movement. The meeting stressed the importance of developing international solidarity and friendship among the working people of the two countries for the implementation of the decisions of the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the 15th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

The same day, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak, received, in the Prague Castle, representatives of the delegations to the congress. He spoke of the importance of the Prague forum for the international trade union and the working class movement and gave high estimation of the role played by the world federation of trade unions in the struggle for peace, disarmament and further consolidation of international detente.

Plenary sessions of the 9th World Congress of Trade Unions continue in the Palace of Congresses, in the Czechoslovak capital. The struggle against the threat of a new war, against the arms race and for disarmament remains to be one of the most important tasks of the trade union movement, said chairman of the Central Trade Union Council of Poland, W. Krucek. The Polish working people, together with the world progressive public, are deeply disturbed by the attempts of certain Western circles to make a new and extremely dangerous coil in the arms race spiral, step up the militarisation of their countries and stuff their military arsenals with the new mass destruction weapon--the neutron bomb. Joining all the peaceloving forces, we are actively supporting the Soviet proposal of the mutual renunciation of the neutron bomb production.

The imperialist circles pursue a policy aimed at splitting the independent developing states, said deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the United Trade Unions of Korea (KDPR), Mung Biong-rok. These circles claim to be the advocates of "the human rights" while actually trampling the civil rights and freedoms, building up the arms race and trying to push mankind to the brink of a new world war.

Our participation in this most representative international forum of the working people is, for our organisation, a source of valuable experience necessary for the development of the struggle of the world youth, inseparable from the movement of all peace-loving peoples, for democracy and social progress, said L. Suarez, vice president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. WFDY and WFTU cooperate in many important international initiatives of the trade union and youth movements.

On behalf of the Women's International Democratic Federation, President of the federation Frieda Brown presented the representatives of the World Federation of Trade Unions with the Eugenie Cotton medal. This medal, said Frieda Brown, is the sign of deep gratitude from the democratic women to the World Federation of Trade Unions for its active struggle for the defence of the rights of women and children, for its big contribution to strengthening international peace and to the support of the national liberation movements.

The speeches made by the delegates at the congress, their meetings with journalists and the working people of Czechoslovakia prove that the 9th World Congress in Prague is an important stage in the furtner development of the international cooperation among trade unions.

CENTO MEETING ENDS; AIMS AT COUNTERING 'SOVIET THREAT'

LD202050Y Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] London, April 20, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports: The two-day session of the Council of CENTO, a military-political alliance including Britain, Turkey, Iran and Pakistan, has closed here today. The United States, which is officially not a member of this grouping, plays a most active role in it and is unvariably presented at all of its main committees and all meetings.

On the agenda of the session, which was held at the level of foreign ministers, were questions pertaining to the situation in the Middle East, in the Horn of Africa, in Cyprus as well as problems of East-West relations. As seen from the statements by heads of delegations and the communique issued on the results of the closed-door meetings of the session, the members of the alliance made an attempt to revive CENTO as an instrument for suppressing national-liberation movements and invigorating military preparations in the area directly adjoining the USSR's southern borders. The proposition of some mythical "Soviet threat" was chosen as a pretext for this policy.

The Iranian representative, for example, declared for CENTO's return to its "initial aims", which consisted in "prevent Soviet aggression" in the region. Calls of this kind were the essence of the statement by British Foreign Secretary David Owen at a press conference held upon the closing of the session. The head of the Foreign Office persistently stressed the necessity of ensuring close military ties among the CENTO member-countries and declared for a widening of arms supplies within the framework of the alliance.

Observers pay special attention in this connection to the steadily growing scale of arms supplies by the NATO countries to that area. A decisive role in this dangerous business is played above all by the United States and Britain. Suffice it to say that according to press, Iran alone placed orders for various types of weapons worth a total of almost 20 billion dollars. It was reaffirmed at the session, that Iran had placed an order in Britain for the delivery of tanks of the latest type.

Assessing the results of the session, observers note heightened interest, which was shown by its participants in the situation in the Horn of Africa. Judging by the speeches at the session and the communique, the delegates to the session were trying to present things as if the military conflict in the Horn of Africa was a result of "actions of Moscow".

It is common knowledge that some CENTO member-states played an instigatory role during Somalia's armed aggression against Ethiopia. At present, in the opinion of observers, the CENTO leaders are trying to whip up the so-called "Eritrean problem", which is known to be a purely internal matter of sovereign Ethiopia. It is not by mere chance that many observers are expressing serious concern that the CENTO activity directed by the USA and Britain may lead to a further aggravation of tensions in the region as a whole.

KUWAITI FREIGHTER CHARGED IN INCIDENT WITH SOVIET SHIP

OW1702111Y Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 14 Apr 78 OW

[Boris Misyuk report: "Incident at Sea"]

[Text] After another storm in the fishing area of the South Kuril Islands, the evening fishing conference was informed by the chief of the joint fishing expedition that the coming night would be a busy one. There was a light southerly breeze, small waves and visibility of 6 miles on the evening of 9 April. The medium-sized refrigerated fishing ship Orlan of the Nevelsk trawler fleet had netted a school of sardines and had lowered a motorboat while working the seine. As usual, in accordance with fishing practice, the motorboat was boarded by second navigator Nikolay Kurochkin and engineman Naliman Besubayev. The weather was excellent and the fishermen worked calmly and confidently. At approximately 0300 they saw the navigation lights of a large freighter a short distance away. The Orlan and its motorboat had all their lights on, too, as required by international regulations to prevent collisions at sea. But the freighter continued to steam ahead threateningly at full speed toward the Soviet seamen, who were working the net and were thus unable to do anything else at that particular time. Without reducing speed the huge vessel, displacing nearly 5,000 tons and bearing the name Star of Kuwait, passed 30 meters from the Orlan, right between the trawler and its boat. It caught and broke the towline and overturned the boat and its occupants.

Other nearby vessels immediately steamed to the area of the incident: The trawler Karskiy from Kamchatka and the trawlers Razino and Gornostay from Sakhalin. The trawler Karskiy arrived first. Its captain, Nikolay Yefimovich Polishek, found only one man beside the overturned boat when he scanned the area with a searchlight. He was engineman Naliman Besubayev. Navigator Nikolay Kurochkin was found floating in the sea a short time later. He was bruised and in shock and was kept afloat by a life preserver. Third mechanic Yevgeniy Nikolayevich Krasnov, after getting the captain's permission, hurriedly undressed and dived into the sea to render assistance. The trawler Razino lowered a motorboat, which picked up the three fishermen from the 11-degree water. The trawler Gornostay also lowered a boat, which towed the overturned motorboat alongside the Orlan and helped raise it to the deck. The victims were given first aid aboard the Razino. A report was sent somewhat later to the expedition's management, advising that both the rescued and the rescuer were well.

Yevgeniy Nikolayevich Krasnov, who demonstrated decisiveness and courage in saving his comrades, began working at sea when he was 19 years old. He is 36 now. The captain of the Karskiy had this to say about him: He is a good worker and a reliable comrade, a really good fellow. I talked about this unprecedented incident with Yuriy Ivanovich Novikov, chairman of the expedition's Captains Council. He said: Article 85 of the RSFSR Criminal Code provides imprisonment ranging from 3 to 15 years for such an act. Unfortunately, the International Arbitration Commission considers only obvious material losses and human life. But guided by a higher law and humane ethics, it can be firmly said that on the night of 9 April at 0310 Sakhalin time there was a criminal on the bridge of the freighter Star of Kuwait, which is registered in Kuwait.

UNITED STATES

VANCE, DELEGATION CONTINUE CONSULTATIONS IN MOSCOW

Gromyko Luncheon for Vance

LD201500Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, gave a luncheon today in honor of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. The guest from the United States was accompanied by the persons traveling with him. The Soviet side included: Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Zamyatin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee Section [otdel]; Ishkov, a minister of the USSR; Lapin, chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio; and other officials.

During the luncheon, Gromyko and Vance proclaimed toasts in honor of the development of Soviet-American relations.

Participants in Talks

LD201640Y Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 20 TASS--Talks have opened in the Kremlin today between USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

The state of things was examined in details in connection with the preparation of a new agreement between the USSR and the USA on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

Taking part in the talks are: from the Soviet side--chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR, USSR First Deputy Defence Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, deputy ministers of Foreign Affairs Georgiy Kornienko and Vladimir Semenov, USSR Ambassador to the USA Anatoliy Dobrynin; from the American side--U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Malcolm Toon, Director of the Disarmament and Arms Control Agency Paul Warnke, Special Adviser to the U.S. Secretary of State Marshal Shulman, and other officials from both sides.

SENATOR CRANSTON HOPES FOR NEW SALT AGREEMENT

LD201750Y Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 20, TASS--Some American politicians express their hope that the Soviet Union and the United States will manage to bridge their differences and successfully complete the current Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

The Soviet-American relations are at present experiencing certain difficulties, said Alan Cranston, deputy leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate, in his talks with a TASS correspondent. The difficulties are caused, in particular, by different approaches of the two countries to such problems as the peaceful settlement in the Middle East and the situation in Africa. We are also divided by serious problems concerning the limitation of strategic weapons. But being a supporter of international detente, I believe that these difficulties could be settled, which would help us to move towards further normalization of bilateral relations. I hope that the visit to the USSR by the U.S. state secretary, Cyrus Vance, and his talks with the Soviet leaders will bring positive results.

The democratic leader stressed that he is critical of the efforts by those American politicians who began an active campaign around an alleged Soviet "threat" and are demanding a more rigorous U.S. policy toward the USSR.

Joseph Kraft Support

LD201655Y Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 20, TASS--Joseph Kraft, a prominent American observer, contributed an article to the Washington POST newspaper. The article condemns the attempts which are being made by certain circles in the USA to artificially link the arms control problem with other matters which have no bearing on it. The newspaper describes those attempts as unreasonable.

The Washington POST points out that arms control is obviously the only field which really affects U.S. national security. The newspaper writes that the United States is vitally interested in concluding a new arms control agreement. The absence of such an agreement runs counter to its interests.

The article emphasizes that the current second stage of the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (S.A.L.T.) is of vital importance for both states and is laying the foundation for new agreements on arms control. The reaching of the S.A.L.T.-2 agreement will lessen the probability of outbreak of nuclear war.

CANAL TREATY FIGHT CASTS DOUBT ON U.S. RELIABILITY

LD210710Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] Even when the first treaty on the canal's neutrality was ratified, opponents to a just solution managed to add on to it the DeConcini amendment. This amendment gave the United States the right to armed interference in Panama after the year 2000, under the guise of insuring the canal's normal functioning. Although, at that time, President Carter insisted that the amendment didn't revise the agreement, the Defense Secretary Brown said directly that the United States had the right to use armed forces in Panama. Now the Senate has adopted a so-called compromise clarification about U.S. interference in Panama's affairs to add to the DeConcini amendment, which is an insult to the people of Panama and changed the essence of both agreements signed after 13 years of difficult talks. The clarification was intended to insure that the Panama Government will accept the agreements in their current form, arbitrarily and unilaterally corrected by the U.S. Congress despite protests from the people and Government of Panama.

The head of Panama's government, Omar Torrijos, has stated that he would never have accepted the DeConcini amendment in the crude form it was introduced. By the way, the DeConcini amendment stirred indignation not only in Panama but in other Latin American countries as well. It was viewed as another example of the United States habit of dictating policies to its southern neighbors.

The amendment violates three basic principles in the agreement. First, the full sovereignty on all of Panama's territory, that is, an end to the presence of a colonial enclave and insurance of Panama's effective sovereignty over the Canal Zone. Secondly, transfer of control over the canal to Panama and thirdly, an end to American military presence by the assigned date. The amendment was received by many political leaders in Latin America as an attempt to revive gunboat diplomacy.

This was despite statements by Carter that although the United States has the right, according to the Panama treaty, to keep the canal open, neutral and accessible, it doesn't have the right to interfere in Panama's internal affairs. Now some American newspapers are trying to create the impression that the whole issue of the DeConcini amendment has been one big misunderstanding. The Washington POST for instance has expressed indignation that the fate of the important agreement is dependent on the whim of a poorly informed, relatively unknown newcomer to the Senate who has no understanding of international politics and no experience other than a few insignificant administrative posts in Arizona.

This so-called newcomer, however, wasn't acting alone. The American Conservative Union spent a quarter of a million dollars to stop the ratification. Ronald Reagan and the reactionary bloc in the Senate tried to upset ratification. The experience from the ratification and the amendment is bound to affect world public opinion. "Venezuela's president, Andres Perez, has said that eyes and ears of the people in Latin America are trained on the U.S. Congress. But not only Latin America is wondering now to what extent the American administration is capable of holding up its end of international agreements signed by the United States President. An editorial in the Washington POST has commented that the administration's current victory in Congress was achieved at a great expense to the reputation of both the administration and the country as a whole. And the editorial went on to say that it's hard to remember a time when the government has lost so much control over vitally important international treaties.

UNITED STATES REMAINS WORLD'S BIGGEST ARMS MERCHANT

LD201334Y Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 20, TASS--TASS correspondent, Yevgeniy Yegorov, reports: The United States is the biggest arms merchant in the world. According to the Military Problems Information Centre, the Pentagon signed contracts for arms deliveries abroad to a total of 56,000 million dollars between 1971 and 1977. This is treble the price of arms sold by the United States abroad in the proceding 20 years. L. Benson, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for the sale of arms and foreign military aid, recently said that they would remain the biggest arms exporter in the foreseeable future.

The United States now sells arms to 85 countries. The bulk of this sales are up-to-date weapons. According to the Disarmament and Arms Control Agency, between 1971 and 1975 the United States exported 3,560 tanks, 785 artillery pieces, 150 warships, 22 submarines, 1,053 war planes, 460 military helicopters and 10,035 missiles of various models.

The bulk of the arms are shipped to the Middle East, which still is one of the main centres of international tension. In the last five years, three countries accounted for 65 percent of American arms exports: Iran for 16,300 million dollars, Israel for 5,000 million dollars and Saudi Arabia for 12,300 million dollars. The administration now is dragging through Congress a comprehensive deal for the sale of war planes to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt to the total amount of 4,800 million dollars.

In May last, President Carter announced a "new" policy of "restricting" American arms exports. In the 1977 fiscal year, however, arms sales abroad continued increasing and attained the figure of 11,200 million dollars. In the first four months of 1978 fiscal year, which began on October first, 1977, the figure was already 5,200 million dollars. According to estimates of specialists, U.S. arms exports in the 1978 fiscal year would be 13,000 million dollars.

The arms export "restrictions," announced by the President, it turned out, did not apply to direct deals between foreign states and private American companies, which account for some ten percent of American arms exports. Neither does this policy apply to various "services" such as, for instance, the construction of military facilities, which amounted to 1,480 million dollars in the 1977 fiscal year.

VARIATIONS TO ITEM ON CARTER'S PRAISE OF CEAUSESCU

The following variations to the item entitled "Carter Praises Ceausescu's Role in Mideast, Helsinki," published in the 14 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page B 1, were taken from PRAVDA of 14 April:

Page B 1, first paragraph, line six reads: ...for mutual understanding. James Carter also touched on U.S.-Romanian relations. Speaking in reply...

Page B 1, last paragraph omitted.

VARIATIONS TO ITEM ON CARTER'S ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM

The following variations to the item entitled "Carter's Anti-Inflation Program 'Purely Symbolic," published in the 13 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page B 15, were taken from PRAVDA of 13 April:

Page B 15, sixth paragraph, line seven from ...J. Carter claimed...PRAVDA omits rest of paragraph.

Page B 16, first paragraph, line four from ...Lowering the rate...PRAVDA omits rest of paragraph.

Page B 16, third paragraph omitted.

Page B 16, fourth paragraph, line four from ...Observers point out...PRAVDA omits rest of paragraph.

PRAVDA REVIEWS PRC DEMAND FOR USSR WITHDRAWAL FROM MPR

LD210917Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 April 78 p 5 LD

[Valentin Sharov commentary: "A Rebuff to Peking's Claims"]

[Text] The PRC authorities have committed a new and flagrant act of interference in the internal affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR]. Circumventing the MPR Government and ignoring its sovereignty, the PRC has issued a demand for the withdrawal of Soviet military units from Mongolia's territory.

Peking's abruptness has received a fitting rebuff. The Chinese side recently received a note from the Mongolian Government which correctly observed that the decision concerning Soviet military units in the republic is a purely internal matter for the Mongolian state stemming from its inalienable right to defend its freedom and independence.

It is well known that Peking's policy toward Mongolia has for many years been distinguished by aggressiveness and hostility. The Chinese leaders have repeatedly declared their intention to annex Mongolia to the PRC. This absurd idea was stated on several occasions by Mao Tse-tung, as was the case, for instance, during his conversation with a group of Japanese socialists in 1964. The notorious maps of "lost territories" which portray the MPR as allegedly having been "wrenched away" from China, can also be recalled. The Chinese side is building military-strategic installations close to the Mongolian border, stationing large army subunits, staging military exercises, and organizing provocative subversive missions.

The real threat from the PRC has compelled Mongolia to strengthen its defense capability and insure its security. For these purposes, Soviet military units entered the republic at the request of the Mongolian Government and in accordance with the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty between our two states. In cooperation with the Mongolian People's Army, these Soviet military units are protecting Mongolia's independence and territorial integrity. At the same time, the presence of Soviet military units in Mongolia has in no way affected the security of China, and the 11 years that have passed prove this.

Mongolia's principled position on questions of Mongolian-Chinese relations is well known. Mongolia consistently advocates normalization, proceeding from the premise that Peking's renunciation of its hostile policy toward the MPR and the USSR would conform with the vital interests of all countries and with the cause of peace and security in Asia and the Far East. However, the Mongolian and Soviet initiatives are not receiving a positive response from Peking. By issuing groundless great-power demands and by trying to impose their will on sovereign independent Mongolia, the Chinese leaders have again revealed themselves as supporters of a course toward inciting tension and opponents of the development of neighborly relations in the world.

TASS CITES UNEN EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON PRC-MPR RELATIONS

LD201824Y Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, April 20, TASS--China's present leadership has fully inherited and is continuing Mao Tse-tung's foreign policy line, the newspaper UNEN writes in its editorial article headlined "Peking's Policy--A Threat To Our Security".

The Chinese leadership, the newspaper notes, has completely discarded the class approach to international developments. It has taken a negative stand on all the fundamental issues of the present, on which the destinies of the world depend. Peking fiercely opposes any positive steps directed at detente and disarmament. Unlike the Chinese leadership, the article notes, the CPSU and the Soviet Government have pursued and continue pursuing a principled policy directed at developing and normalising good-neighbour relations with the PRC. The Soviet Union has again displayed genuine goodwill by coming out with a fresh initiative on a normalisation of Soviet-Chinese relations.

The Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], the newspaper UNEN writes, has evaluated the Soviet Union's initiative for a normalisation of Soviet-Chinese relations as vivid manifestation of the Leninist foreign policy directed at strengthening peace and international security and at developing and furthering goodneighbour relations among states. The Soviet Union's fresh proposal is permeated with a sincere striving for a settlement of Soviet-Chinese relations, solicitude for peace and cooperation among nations. Meanwhile, the PRC leadership rejects as before the USSR's constructive initiatives. Such a negative reaction from Peking shows that there is a wide gap between its pronouncements and deeds, reveals the falsehood of its repeated statements to the effect that China allegedly comes out for the development of relations with other states, in particular with the Soviet Union, along the peaceful coexistence principles. This is also evidence of the intention of the Chinese leadership to continue its hostile line against the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Peking, the newspaper notes, puts forward absurd, absolutely unacceptable demands. Among such demands placed upon the Soviet Union is also for the withdrawal of Soviet military units from the territory of the MPR. This demand contained in the report by Hua Kuo-feng at the session of the PRC National People's Congress is obviously wrongly addressed. It is an act of crude interference by the Chinese leadership in the internal affairs of the MPR, a sovereign socialist state.

There were quite a few instances in the history of the sovereign existence of the MPR, UNEN goes on to write, when its sovereignty and independence were gravely endangered by foreign aggressors and enslavers. And every time the Mongolian people received from its loyal friend--the great Soviet people--effective aid and support in the cause of the defence of freedom and independence of its homeland.

At the same time, UNEN goes on to write, since the time when Mongolia won its independence, the Chinese militaristic circles did not conceal their great-Han aggressive ambitions to swallow Mongolia and conquer its vast lands. China is building up tension on the border with the MPR and is launching various acts of sabotage against it. Open military preparations have been stepped up. The concentration of Chinese troops and construction of various military-strategic installations is continuing in the areas directly adjoining the Mongolian border. More than 250 military exercises were held in these areas since 1969.

UNEN points out that in face of a real threat from China, of its hostile anti-Mongolian moves, the Government of the MPR was forced to take appropriate measures for strengthening the country's defence capacity, ensuring its security and defending the independence and peaceful work of the Mongolian people. Soviet military units were brought into the MPR at the request of our government and now they are standing shoulder to shoulder with the Mongolian People's Army on guard of the state independence and territorial integrity of the MPR.

Soviet military units were brought into Mongolia at the request of its government--this is our measure in return to the expansionist policy of the Chinese rulers against Mongolia, UNEN writes. Nobody can deny that the decision to station Soviet military units in the MPR is a purely internal matter of our country stemming from its inalienable right to the defence of its freedom and independence.

The leadership of the PRC is continuing its anti-Mongolian policy directed at deteriorating Mongolian-Chinese relations, at trying to weaken the bonds of friendship and fraternity between Mongolia and the USSR, at undermining our economy. The direct military threat to Mongolia from China remains as before.

If the PRC consistently took the positions of socialism and internationalism, if military danger did not threaten Mongolia from China, the article stresses, the stay of Soviet military units in the MPR would not be necessary now.

KENG PIAO, PRC ENVOY CRITICIZE JAPAN'S RETICENCE ON TREATY

LD202006Y Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

["Impudent Interference"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, April 20, TASS--According to press reports, nearly 200 Chinese fishing vessels, whose crews are armed with machine-guns and submachine-guns remain in the area of the Senkaku Islands in spite of the warnings and demands by Japanese patrol boats.

China's actions are a source of serious concern for the Japanese authorities. This concern is heightened by Peking's leaving unnoticed the proposal by the Japanese Government on talks for the settlement of this problem made through Japan's Embassy in the PRC on April 18 and 19.

As the KYODO TSUSHIN agency reported, secretary general of the Japanese Cabinet S. Abe, warned that a repetition of such incidents would have an unfavourable effect on Japanese-Chinese relations.

Simultaneously with demonstrating its claims on Senkaku, Peking is trying to bring pressure to bear on Japan's Government and political circles with the aim of making them sign a Japanese-Chinese "treaty of peace and friendship" on an anti-Soviet basis. Vice-Premier of the PRC State Council Keng Piao said that the incident near Senkaku has nothing to do with the treaty, and expressed dissatisfaction that the Japanese Government was dragging feet as regards a resumption of talks to conclude a treaty. An even more frank statement was made yesterday by the PRC Ambassador to Japan, who, as the KYODO TSUSHIN agency reports, openly criticised Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda at a meeting with Mr K. Kosa for a "passive attitude" to concluding a treaty with China.

This statement, KYODO TSUSHIN notes, has been evaluated in the government circles "as interference in Japan's internal affairs." Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda condemned the high-handed statement by the ambassador. It is difficult even to imagine, the prime minister said, an ambassador of a foreign state to make such statements.

...T PRC EXPANSION REFLECTS PAST HEGEMONISTIC POLICY

LD191150Y Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

["Logics of an Aggressor"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 19, TASS--TASS political analyst Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

The attention of world public opinion and the press is riveted these days to the incident around a group of islands in the East China Sea. The point is that Chinese fishing boats have swarmed into the area of this little archipelago, which the Japanese call Senkaku, and the Chinese--Tiaoyutao. Many of them had machineguns on board and their crews were armed with submachineguns. In reply to the demands of the Japanese patrol boats to leave the zone of the islands, the Chinese "fishermen" threatened to open fire. They waved posters inscribed: "Tiaoyutao--A Part of China's Territorial Waters".

The Senkaku Islands, as stressed by the Japanese authorities, were joined to Japan in 1895. China laid claim to this archipelago only in 1968 when the first reports appeared about the possibility of large oil deposits existing in that area.

The developments in the zone of the Senkaku Islands show that the present Chinese leaders continue to adhere in their foreign policy to Mao Tse-tung's line of staging frontier provocations and conflicts with a view to advancing territorial claims to neighbouring states and annexing foreign lands. This course stems from the general strategic foreign policy targets of Peking.

The Japanese council for studying asian problems, uniting many parliament members, pointed out openly that Peking's latest action is an "outright encroachment upon the sovereignty of Japan and a manifestation of hegemonism in practice". The Tokyo newspaper JAPAN TIMES called it a "perfectly patent illustration of hegemonism" and a "very characteristic expression of the essence of the Chinese approach to international relations".

It has been calculated that during the past approximately twenty years the number of border disputes, clashes and armed conflicts provoked by Peking along the entire Chinese border tops the total number of such incidents throughout the world.

To advancing territorial claims, and such claims have been put to almost all the neighbouring states during the short history of the PRC, the Chinese leaders are prompted by the desire to seize the economic potential and resources of these or other countries or regions. Special attention, moreover, is given to regions that are important for the realisation of Peking's hegemonic plans. It is pertinent to recall that in August 1965, setting forth the program of Chinese expansion in Southeast Asia at a meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China: "we must take possession cost what it may of Southeast Asia, including South Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia, Singapore...such a region as Southeast Asia is very rich. It has many mineral deposits...in the future it will be very useful for the development of Chinese industry." Mao also set the timelimits for the realisation of his expansionist designs. Early in the seventies he stated that China would need 8-15 years to reach the strategically important shores of the Malacca and Singapore straits and the eastern borders of India.

Carrying out its expansionist plans, Peking tried already in 1956 to seize by force 170,000 square kilometres of Burmese territory. In 1959 the Maoists claimed 130,000 square kilometres of Indian territory. In January 1974 the Chinese Armed Forces occupied the Paracel Islands.

Broadly used to corroborate territorial claims to other states today, as during the lifetime of Mao Tse-tung, is the thesis, frabricated by the Maoists themselves, concerning the "historical unfairness" of China's borders and the so-called "disputed regions". In the first case it is asserted that these or other lands had allegedly belonged to China, but were then taken away from her. In the second case Peking marks on its maps as its own territory parts of a neighbouring state. The other side, naturally, refuses to agree to this. In other words, the Peking expansionists are acting according to the principle of all the aggressors: "give me what you have, because I regard it as my own".

These actions of Peking cannot be qualified otherwise that outright expansionism, threatening the security of the peoples and peace all over the world.

PRC DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES RETIRED JAPANESE GENERALS

LD191425Y Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, Apr 19, TASS--Hsiui Hsiang-chian, vice premier of the State Council and defence minister of the PRC, received yesterday a delegation of retired Japanese generals, led by General Kenjiro Mitsuoka, former commander of the Ninth Division of the Japanese Self-Defense land Forces, who arrived in China yesterday for a visit, YOMIURI's Peking correspondent reports.

In strengthening military contacts with Japan, Peking has invited more than once such Japanese delegations to China but it is for the first time that such a meeting involved a deputy premier of the State Council and defence minister.

During this meeting, YOMIURI writes, Hsiui Hsiang-chian told the Japanese side about the modernization of the Chinese Army and about China's intention to buy arms and military supplies abroad. He expressed "full understanding of Japanese-American friendship" which is known to rest on military alliance between the two countries.

For his part, the leader of the Japanese delegation, K. Mitsuoka made proposals for further Japanese-Chinese talks on military matters but nothing is known about their concrete contents since the two sides agreed to keep them secret, YOMIURI reports.

BERLIN MEETING BETWEEN HONECKER, DKP'S MIES REPORTED

LD181848Y Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin, April 18, TASS--The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council of the GDR Erich Honecker received Chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies, now on a friendly visit in the GDR. A statement published here points out that there was an exchange of opinion on questions of the international situation, on the activity of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the German Communist Party and relations between them. This exchange of opinions took place during a meeting that passed in a cordial, fraternal atmosphere. The conversation showed complete identity of views of the sides.

Herbert Mies spoke about the struggle of the German Communist Party and the movement in the FRG for exercising the right to work, in defence of democratic rights recorded in the constitution, for continuation of the policy of detente, disarmament and for banning production and deployment of neutron weapons. Taking part in this movement, the German Communist Party is constantly striving to promote united action of the working class, rally closer the party's ranks and increase its influence on the masses, Herbert Mies said. The chairman of the German Communist Party welcomed the GDR's constructive and many-faceted actions for further normalization of relations between the GDR and the FRG. He resolutely condemned campaigns and provocations that are hostile to detente and directed against the GDR.

Erich Honecker spoke about the successes of the GDR working people in preparations for the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the GDR that is due in 1979. He stressed that the communists and all people of the GDR highly assess the struggle of the German Communist Party and express solidarity with it. Erich Honecker emphasized the GDR's resolve to continue conducting constructively the policy of peaceful coexistence. He pointed out that it is necessary to cut short dangerous intrigues by means of which the imperialist circles try to block international detente and undermine what has already been achieved. The GDR is ready to continue normalizing relations between the GDR and the FRG on the basis of the treaties that were concluded, in accordance with the principles of international law.

During the conversation, Erich Honecker and Herbert Mies declared about firm alliance of the SUPG and the German Communist Party with the CPSU and the Soviet Union. They pointed to the growing responsibility of the communists in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism and emphasized the need of thwarting the plans of U.S. imperialism for production of the neutron bomb and its deployment in Western Europe.

SOVIET, ROMANIAN SCIENCE OFFICIALS CONFER 12 APR

LD171015Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 12 April V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received I. Tripsa, vice chairman of the Romanian National Council for Science and Technology, and had talks with him on questions of the further development of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Romania.

CARRILLO DELIVERS REPORT AT OPENING OF PCE CONGRESS

LD202044Y Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Madrid, April 20 TASS--A report of the PCE [Spanish Communist Party] CC was delivered by General Secretary of the party Santiago Carrillo at the 9th Congress of the Communist Party of Spain, which opened here. He devoted special attention to the role in the party of the Spanish working people in the struggle for democracy under the conditions of the 40 years of Francoist dictatorship.

The reporter spoke in detail on the changes in the country, particularly after the legalisation of the Communist Party and the holding of parliamentary elections on June 15, 1977. Within a short period, he noted, the functioning of political parties and the activity of trade unions were allowed, and a draft constitution was published. But the process of transformation is slow. There are forces in the country impeding the implementation of democratic reforms. They are trying to aggravate the situation in the country and demoralize wide masses by having recourse to terror and violence. These actions are particularly dangerous under the conditions of economic crisis, growing unemployment and inflation.

NATO MILITARY SPENDING SCORED FOLLOWING DENMARK MEETING

LD202210Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Commentary is by TASS observer Vladimir Vasilyev]

[Text] For 2 days, Britain's defense minister together with his colleagues from six other NATO countries, including the United States, discussed nuclear warfare strategy in the 1980's at the Danish naval base of Frederikshavn. Probably the main impression one gets from the reports on the discussions and the final communique of the Nuclear Planning Group is that the NATO brass has not abandoned its plans to supplement its arsenals with the neutron bomb.

The ministers approved the proposals of the military experts on both the short-term and long-term programs for modernizing nuclear weapons. Special mention is made in the communique of the steps already taken by the United States to modernize its Lance rocket and artillery systems for 8 inch shells. America's defense secretary, Mr Brown, followed President Carter's lead and explained at his London news conference that the modernized missiles would be capable of carrying neutron warheads.

So what was discussed at the Frederikshavn meeting was actually concrete measures connected with neutron weapons. The Western press has repeatedly quoted military experts to the effect that it would take about 2 years to equip NATO armed forces in Europe with neutron bombs and shells. And it looks as if President Carter's recently announced decision to defer the production of the neutron bomb has not made it necessary for the NATO planners to introduce any corrections in their schedules.

The discussions in Frederikshavn tended to confirm that those people were right, who had seen the President's decision only as a maneuver to beat down the world-wide wave of protest against the attempts to intensify the arms race and draw into it a new type of mass destruction weapon. What's more, the hawks in the West are increasingly vociferous in demanding that the neutron bomb should be linked with other disarmament problems, complicating the already far from easy problem of finding mutually acceptable solutions in this field.

Another disheartening conclusion should also be drawn from the meeting of NATO defense ministers. It looks as if NATO strategists still see Western Europe as the possible battlefield in a nuclear conflict and stick to the absurd contention that a local war can be fought with nuclear weapons. This is evident from NATO's wish to lay hands on the neutron bomb so as to use it for limited strikes against enemy manpower.

But all these calculations run counter to the declarations of NATO leaders that they regard nuclear weapons only as a deterrent. The new program of nuclear armaments is only part of an overall program of broad military construction in the NATO countries, a program inspired from the other side of the Atlantic. A noticeable impetus was given to this program by the NATO Council when it met in London last May. It was then decided that NATO countries should increase their military budgets by 3 percent annually. Britain was one of the countries that took this recommendation particularly to heart. At his press conference in London last Friday, the American Defense Secretary Mr Brown praised Whitehall for its diligence, since Britain had already announced its readiness to boost military expenditure by 3 percent. Acutally, it is being increased by more than that. Though it is hard to believe it, yet it remains a fact that the Labour government is increasing military expenditure in the current fiscal year to 8 billion pounds sterling, despite all its promises to cut them.

So, it is surprising that the official representatives of the Conservative Party should (?follow) every chance to accuse their rivals of disregarding the interests of national defense. The Labour government doesn't deserve such treatment. Even the prospect of a neutron bomb didn't faze it, although this could start off a new round of the arms race and push the world a step closer to a nuclear catastrophe.

ECE DEBATE CONTRASTS EAST-WEST ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD2022000Y Moscow TASS in English 2143 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, April 20 TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports: Participants in the 33rd session of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) being currently held in the Geneva Palace of Nations discussed the next item on its agenda--the economic situation in Europe.

As is noted in the report, prepared by the ECE Secretariat, the rates of growth of industrial output in the West European countries in 1977 reduced by more than a half compared with the preceding year. Unemployment was either growing or remained at the former high level. Stagnation is observed in capital investments. Prospects do not instill optimism, as the expected development rates cannot lead to any essential cut in unemployment.

At the same time, the figures cited in the report indicate that the economy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries of the region continues steadily developing without crises and recessions. As a result of the first two years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan period, the report notes, national income in the USSR grew 8.7 percent. The increase in industrial output reached 10.8 percent, the average annual volume of agricultural output grew 7.1 per cent compared with the average annual output of the preceding five-year plan period. The real per capita income of the population is steadily growing, conditions and pay for work, social security and pensions of the population are improving. A large-scale programme of housing construction is further implemented, due to which housing conditions of almost 22 million people have been improved during the past two years.

Stable economic growth of the USSR and the other socialist states serves as the firm basis for the development of their foreign economic ties, including with the Western countries--ECE members. As many delegates stressed at the session, East-West trade has been in recent years one of the most dynamically broadening factors of world exchanges of goods.

The Western partners know the reliability of economic ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, their stabilising effect under the conditions of the unstable situation in capitalist economy.

Mention was made in the speeches of some of the joint projects, which excel [as received] in their scale everything previously known in world practices. Among them the Soyuz gas main linking Orenburg with the western border of the USSR. Major firms of the FRG, Italy, France and Austria took part in the construction and financing of the almost five thousand kilometer long gas pipeline. Among these projects is the construction and modernisation of motorworks in the USSR and the other CMEA member-countries with the participation of Italian, French and West German companies, France's participation in the manufacture of equipment for the Ust-Ilim pulp works being jointly built by the CMEA member-countries.

MORO KIDNAPING LINKED WITH U.S. 'INTERFERENCE'

LD1714Z8Y Moscow TASS in English 1349 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

["Italy: Political Aims of 'Strategy of Tension'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 17 TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Goncharov writes: The search of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro continues in Italy for the second month. It is futile so far. He was kidnapped by terrorists from the so-called Red Brigades, the left extremist grouping which declared its Maoist orientation many times. New acts of political terror and assassinations are being staged in Italy. All this indicates that Aldo Moro's kidnapping is far from the end of the long chain of criminal provocations that are staged now by "ultra-revolutinaries", now by neofascists.

Though bandit sorties and bloody crimes of the extremists are conducted under opposing slogans, their political meaning is essentially the same. As the newspaper of the Italian communists, UNITA, wrote a few days ago in its leading article, these provocations are being staged "at a time decisive for the country's destinies" and pursue the aim of "preventing the difficult but necessary transition from the past three decades to a new historic stage in the country's life".

The essence of this transition is that the Christian Democratic Party, the biggest party of Italian bourgeoisie, which ruled the country for thirty years either independently or together with other bourgeois parties, but always from anti-communism's positions, is now compelled to agree to the communists' participation in the ruling majority. This consent is a result of great successes of the Italian working class and its vanguard, the Communist Party, in acute political struggle, a result of an overall democratic shift that took place in Italy's public life over the past years.

The administrative elections of 1975 and the parliamentary elections of 1976 showed that a profound political and economic crisis that aggravated in Italy in the recent years cannot be overcome without the communists' participation in governing the country. The communists earned at these elections almost the same number of votes as the Christian Democrats.

Realistically-minded leaders of the Christian Democratic Party, among them the Chairman of the party's National Council Aldo Moro, were aware that the communists' participation in the government is necessary for overcoming the crisis. "Moro's kidnapping is explained by the striving to frustrate agreement on the communists' participation in the parliamentary majority, since he was among the main supporters of such an agreement," said the Deputy Political Secretary of the Christian Democratic Party Giovanni Galloni. It is not accidental that Moro was kidnapped and five of his boyguards were killed several hours before the opening of a meeting of Italian Parliament, at which the question of confidence in the government relying on the majority with the communists' participation was put to the vote.

The crime committed by the so-called "left extremists" who try to present it as a "strike at the capitalist system" plays, undoubtedly, into the hands of only the most fierce supporters of that system, including the right wing of the Christian Democratic Party, neo-fascists and other extreme reactionaries who stop at nothing to bar the road to democratisation in governing the country.

The Italian press surmises that neofascists and representatives of imperialist intelligence services are involved in Moro's kidnapping. There are many grounds for surmising this. The experience of the recent years, during which reaction in Italy was implementing the "strategy of tension" shows that ultra-reactionaries who infiltrated the ranks of "leftists" participated actively in many crimes perpetrated by "ultra-revolutionaries".

It is not accidental that the Italian press links the "strategy of tension" with the intrigues of NATO whose leaders constantly declare that the communists' participation in the Italian Government will "weaken the southen flank of NATO". To preserve the monopoly of the Christian Democratic Party to power in Italy, the monopoly that suited the United States very well, Washington interferes through its intelligence services in internal affairs of this Mediterranean country. Ensuring 30 years ago that communists and socialists will not participate in the Italian Government, the United States makes similar manoeuvres now despite the fact that such an interference contradicts the United Nations principles and the final act of the European conference in Helsinki. In addition to resorting to methods of political pressure, Washington uses in the same unsavoury purposes the economic lever, scientific and technical relations and even cultural relations between the United States and Italy.

Internal and external reaction is doing everything to aggravate the situation in Italy, to undermine the republic and to establish a "firm power" of the right-wing trend. Paradoxical as it may seem, reaction supports for this purpose not only neofascists but also anarchist, leftist elements and instigates them to crimes.

The interests of extreme reaction and the so-called "left" extremists are interwoven in a complex knot. But the tragic "Moro case" shows convincingly that the "strategy of tension" which is followed both by reaction and "left" extremists is very dangerous for the interests of the Italian people. Everything shows that this provocative "strategy" has the purpose of preventing the country's advance along the road of democracy and social progress.

HUSAK FRG VISIT PROMOTES NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS

LD181055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Igor Biryukov article: "An Important Factor in Detente"]

[Text] Prague--The socialist community countries implement a consistent policy aimed at strengthening peace and security, the relaxation of tension and the all-round development of cooperation among peoples. It was precisely these high aims which dictated the official visit to the FRG by Comrade G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, which took place the other day.

Analyzing the significance and meaning of the visit, political observers note that it reflects the normalization of relations between the socialist community countries and the FRG, a process which is beneficial to the European political situation. It was helped by the treaties concluded with the FRG in the early seventies by the USSR, Poland, the GDR and the CSSR.

The joint statement signed by Comrade G. Husak and FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt, the agreement on cultural cooperation which was concluded during the visit and the progress of the talks themselves between representatives of the two countries testify to the desire to continue the spirit of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and to promote the development of businesslike cooperation and neighborliness on the European Continent.

Under discussion in Bonn were both bilateral relations and broader problems of international development. In examining them the sides were guided by the provisions of the final act of the all-European conference. Adhering to the principles of equality and mutual advantage, the sides achieved positive results during the talks in various areas of interstate relations. As an editorial in the newspaper RUDE PRAVO, the organ of the CPCZ Central Committee, notes, the joint statement "contains several proposals showing initiative, whose implementation will indisputably further not only the improvement of relations between the CSSR and the FRG but also the further lessening of tension and the strengthening of peaceful cooperation in Europe.

The volume of agreements reached is considerable. Favorable for detente is the statement on mutual readiness to improve political relations, including regular consultations between statesmen, and develop trade, economic, scientific and technical ties. The improvement of the international atmosphere will be furthered by the confirmation by both sides of their determination to support any steps to develop and deepen the process of detente and to consistently fulfill the provisions of the final act of the Helsinki conference. Positive significance is also attached to the mutual desire expressed in the joint statement to promote the success of the current talks on disarmament in Geneva and Vienna and on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

Pooling its efforts with other socialist community countries, Czechoslovakia is implementing an active foreign policy. The dynamic, purposeful joint activity of the countries of socialism in the international arena is the main factor in the gratifying changes.

FRG MOOD IN ANTICIPATION OF BREZHNEV VISIT VIEWED

LD1711497 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Report by IZVESTIYA correspondent N. Polyanov: "The Fruits of Wise Undertakings"]

[Excerpt] Bonn--You could not say that Bonn is bored because of a lack of sensations. On the contrary, they are arriving by the minute, from plants in the south where the metal workers' strikes are ending; from Hanover, where the traditional international market, at which the Soviet Union will be impressively represented, is about to open; from Western capitals with their chronic problems--the falling dollar and growing disagreements among the partners. Nevertheless, in recent days most of the talk has been about the Soviet leader's forthcoming arrival, and there are significant reasons for this. The FRG's most significant European problem is that of relations with the Soviet Union.

On the eve of the visit Bonn politicians are reviewing past decades again and again, comparing the days darkened by the cold war with the years of detente the initiation of which is linked to the name of L. I. Brezhnev and the international initiatives of the Soviet Union, including the signing of the 1970 Soviet-West German Moscow treaty.

Federal President Walter Scheel, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and other leading politicians have recently been stressing the significance of this treaty and talking about the need to cherish the fine fruits of detente. In a recent Budapest speech Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], expressed the view of many realistically minded Western politicians when he stressed, with reference to the capitalist and socialist sections of Europe: "We are all participating in the building of the foundation of a peaceful order on the European Continent, and this foundation must be made stronger by means of our resolute efforts to prevent the arms race."

Detente in all its dimensions--political, military and economic--is today's leitmotiv in Bonn politicians' speeches. Under the powerful influence of detente many old illusions have been destroyed, although it cannot be said, of course, that they have been completely banished from the political arena. And, at the same time, the position of those who take a realistic view of the surrounding world and are capable of recognizing the fine undertakings amid the complex and often contradictory events of political life have grown stronger.

The West German press reflects the broad spectrum of opinions. The paper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, which is well known for its conservative views, was forced to admit that "satisfaction reigns" in the circles to which it is closely connected, with L.I. Brezhnev's forthcoming visit. SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG began an editorial by mentioning that the first time Bonn welcomed the Soviet leaders was 5 years ago. At the time, in 1973, leading figures from both countries "agreed on a regular exchange of opinions." And, in fact, the paper says, Chancellor H. Schmidt, Federal President W. Scheel and Foreign Minister H. Genscher have visited the Soviet capital during that period.

Concerning problems of a bilateral or international nature which might be discussed in Bonn, SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG stresses: "Economic relations will once again be a topic of detailed talks....In recent years trade has reached the comparatively high level of DM11 billion and the Federal Republic has become a most important trade partner of the Soviet Union in the Western world." Yes, businessmen are awaiting the high-ranking Soviet guest's arrival with particular keenness. Many remember the meetings and conversations with him 5 years ago when they learned for the first time of the truly historic scale of the Soviet Union's economic, scientific and technical plans. The paper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes in this connection: "Experts expect that Leonid Brezhnev's trip to the Federal Republic... will be favorable in terms of major mutually advantageous deals between the two countries."

In connection with L.I. Brezhnev's trip to the eastern regions of our country many FRG citizens have for the first time been able to see into the depths of the Siberian taiga through the eye of the television camera, to see the modern Soviet trail-blazers--the builders of the Baykal-Amur railroad--and to view the panoramas of big Siberian cities. In response to the heightened public interest in Siberia, the paper DIE ZEIT devotes an entire page to this area. The weekly makes a special note of L.I. Brezhnev's great concern for the builders of the Baykal-Amur railroad, that they should get "better, more desirable apartments, clubs and schools." DIE ZEIT is a bourgeois weekly yet it cannot conceal its admiration of the young builders' heroism.

There are a few weeks to go before the Rhine meeting. Millions of West Germans are fondly awaiting the arrival of the high-ranking Soviet guest. The paper UNSERE ZEIT stresses that West German communists "welcome the official visit to our country by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. They advocate the creation of a good climate for this visit. They will do all they can to promote this since good relations with the Soviet Union are a vital question for the FRG people."

ISRAEL BUILDS SETTLEMENTS AS IT AWAITS ATHERTON VISIT

LD202226Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Correspondent Kim Gerasimov report from Cairo]

[Text] According to reports from the West Bank of Jordan, in the region of Nebi Salah north of Jerusalem, on land seized from the Arabs, construction of the latest Israeli settlement continues at full speed. This is another addition to the more than 50 settlements already set up by the occupiers to consolidate their control over captured territories. Construction was temporarily disrupted in March after protests from both inside and outside Israel, but was resumed the other day--at the same time the news came through of the forthcoming arrival in the Near East of Atherton, Washington's special emissary. The latter will arrive in Egypt tomorrow, 21 April. Following talks with Egyptian President as-Sadat, it is expected that Atherton will leave for Israel on Monday. Observers agree that Atherton will try to revive the deadlocked separate talks between Cairo and Tel Aviv. By resuming construction of its settlements on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan now, Israel is clearly pursuing the aim of exerting even more pressure on its partner in these talks and evoking condemnation by the broad masses of the progressive public of Arab countries.

Number of Settlers

LD201056Y Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Amman, April 20, TASS--The Israeli authorities are pressing ahead with their policy of annexation and development of the occupied Arab lands. According to reports reaching here, over 14,000 Israelis have taken up premanent residence in the occupied territory over the last few years. About 3,500 colonists have settled on the Western Bank of the River Jordan which belongs to Jordan, and over four thousand of them are living in the Golan Heights which belong to Syria. But these figures do not reflect fully the real state of affairs since many Israeli settlers live within military camps whose residents are not covered by Israeli statistics.

NEW ISRAELI PRESIDENT A COUNTERBALANCE TO BEGIN

LD201406Y Moscow TASS in English 1356 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Amman, April 20, TASS--The Israeli Knesset elected Yizhaq Navon, a representative of the opposition Labour Party, to be the president of Israel. Navon for a long time was secretary of the late leader of the Israeli "Labourites" and first Prime Minister Ben Gurion. His election is regarded as strengthening the positions of the Labour Party to counterbalance the coalition government bloc in parliament headed by Premier Begin.

HAYKAL SHARPLY CRITICIZES AS-SADAT INITIATIVE

LD201908Y Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

["Futile Attempt"--TASS headline]

[Text] Cairo, April 20, TASS--The organ of the National Progressive (left) Party of Egypt, the newspaper AL-AHALI, published an interview with a prominent Egyptian journalist and former chief editor of AL-AHRAM, Haykal. The interview sharply criticizes the so-called initiative by Egyptian President as-Sadat who took the road of separatist negotiations with Israel.

I was always convinced, said Haykal, that this "initiative" will lead to nothing, as the conflict between the Arabs and Israel cannot be solved through theatrical gestures. Indeed, As-Sadat's new approach to the Middle East problems only whipped up the appetites of Israeli expansionists. At the moment, they are putting forward the demands which they did not attempt to make earlier. Criticising As-Sadat's political shortsightedness, Haykal reminds that Egypt and other Arab countries are opposed by a state which captured their lands, tramples the rights of the Palestinian people and is making no secret of its expansionist plans. Expansion marks the center point of the whole program of the Israeli prime minister, Begin, which he has been developing for nearly 30 years. This makes it clear that the Arab-Israeli conflict cannot be settled by mutual compliments at negotiations or declarations of good intentions. As-Sadat's "initiative" can bring only one result--a separate agreement between Egypt and Israel.

Haykal thinks that the total orientation of the Egyptian president in the Middle East conflict to the United States is totally wrong. He also thinks that the Middle East diplomacy of Washington serves the narrow interests of only the United States. At the end of the interview, Haykal gives a high estimation of the aid which was and is given to the Arab countries by the Soviet Union. He stresses that the USSR undoubtedly played a major role in securing the successes of Arabs in the outbreak of the Middle East hostilities in October, 1973.

PALESTINIAN EMIGRATION TO FRG SEEN AS DANGEROUS

LD2011447 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Undated talk by Muhammad ash-Sha'ir, member of the Palestinian National Council--recorded]

[Text] Along with the imperialists, the Zionists and world and local reaction are continuing to try to weaken the Palestinian Arab people, trying to wipe them out if possible. We have begun to see the emergence of operations to encourage emigration to a number of foreign countries--principally America, Canada and West Germany. Today in this talk we concentrate on the vile methods American intelligence departments use in coordination with Israeli and West German intelligence to encourage youths' emigration to West Germany.

Let us take West Berlin as an example. Until the beginning of the 1970's there were no more than few thousand Arab youths there, but during the past few past years they have increased to more than 20,000, including 13,000 Palestinians. A very small portion, not more than 6 percent, came to study. This is where the danger lies, for these dangerous imperialist quarters have been able to mobilize this large group of Palestinian youths and turn them into immigrants in the full meaning of the word. Without doubt, prevailing political conditions in the Arab homeland--the way Palestinians are treated, the difficulties and restrictions, especially regarding work and travel documents, with the exception of a few Arab countries--are responsible for this emigration. Palestinian Arabs in recent years have become a large percentage of immigrants into West Germany. The first extensive emigration came after September 1970; then the 2 years of war in Lebanon saw a wave of emigration, mostly by Palestinians and Lebanese. A limited number begin university studies, while most become immigrants. Immediately on arrival, they rush to West Berlin to one of the lawyers specializing in dealing with policy departments; these lawyers are directly--openly or secretly--linked with the American and Israeli intelligence in full coordination with West Germany's intelligence.

The lawyer agent, without the knowledge of the Arab or Palestinian immigrants, fills in a false application for political asylum and in return for a small sum not exceeding DM 100, equivalent to 136 Lebanese lira, full information is recorded about the person, his country, political affiliation and reason for emigration. The popular thing here is to declare dissatisfaction with the Arab-Israeli conflict and a lack of any desire to participate in fighting Israel. From this point the work of the lawyer agent begins, and the deal is brought to its successful conclusion, for he presents the application to the special agency for helping the unemployed [word indistinct]. A special DM 300 allowance is given them, and their rent is fixed. There are formal measures to renew residence permits every 6 months; the reason for providing these facilities is to place the refugee in circumstances in which he can be studied psychologically and a decision made on using him fully or partially for West German-Israel-American intelligence.

Those who fail the test, the selection test, are automatically thrown into the wastepaper basket to be used physically or intellectually--if they are educated--[words indistinct] give them the chance to take up together with other immigrants (?vile) jobs the Germans dislike, such as road sweeping, dishwashing and other simple jobs, in addition to using those of weak will in espionage and subversion inside Arab countries and in Arab liberation movements in particular.

It follows that decisive, practical steps should be taken to shut the door on this emigration, especially as the Arab homeland [words indistinct] enabling it to finally shut the door on this disease. The huge economic resources in the Arab homeland and its good climate make it possible to prevent this phenomenon to a great extent. This should be accompanied by a strong parallel revolution consisting of effective social and political development and fruitful economic growth to draw individuals back to their homelands and bring them back to their people.

It is demanded that Palestinian Arabs, although their circumstances are harsher than others, fight this dangerous emigration, especially as it conforms to the enemy's plan, which is to (?weaken) the Palestinian entity and subsequently abolish it. However this will not happen as long as the Palestinian revolution continues to struggle toward victory.

LEBANESE PRESS CONSIDERS AL-HUSS RESIGNATION

LD2017O2Y Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

["Difficult Situation"--TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Beirut, April 20 TASS--The situation in the Lebanon has aggravated even more after yesterday's resignation of the government headed by Salim al-Huss. The progressive press notes that one of the reasons for the resignation is the campaign of attacks launched on the government by the conservative forces. In order to avoid a protracted government crisis it is necessary to concentrate attention on the main problems of the country, primarily, on the liquidation of the Israeli occupation of the southern regions, the newspaper AN-NIDA writes in this connection.

MARSHAL OGARKOV TO VISIT TURKEY AT END OF APRIL

LD210646Y Moscow TASS in English 0534 GMT 21 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 21, TASS--Under an earlier agreement and at the invitation of Army General Kenan Evren, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Turkey, Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and first deputy minister of defence of the USSR, is to visit the Republic of Turkey towards the end of April. This was reported by the army newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA today.

CYPRUS PARTY CONSIDERS EFFECT OF U.S. ARMS FOR TURKEY

LD181830Y Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, April 18 TASS--The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) has published a statement here which says that the Cyprus problem has been aggravated again.

The danger of continued deadlock in the question of the future of Cyprus and the intention of the United States to lift the embargo on arms deliveries to Turkey are fraught with a new aggravation of the situation on the island, the statement notes. To implement their plans of solving the Cyprus problem, the reactionary forces connected with the United States and NATO are deliberately trying to create an abnormal situation in Cyprus.

The Political Bureau of the AKEL Central Committee urged the country's patriotic forces and the entire people of Cyprus to consolidate the widely based patriotic unity, to isolate those who obstruct the struggle of Cypriots for a just solution to the island's problem, intensify vigilance and give full support to President Kiprianou of Cyprus in suppressing the reaction.

CYPRUS SENDS LETTER TO WALDHEIM ON ISLAND SITUATION

LD201104Y Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 20, TASS--The Government of Cyprus has again called for an immediate implementation of the Security Council and General Assembly resolution providing for withdrawal of foreign troops from Cyprus and for the restoration of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country and respect for its policy of non-alignment. This call is contained in a letter sent by the permanent representative of Cyprus at the UNO to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. In this letter the Government of Cyprus points to the need for discussing any manoeuvres aimed at thwarting efforts to hold free and fruitful intercommunal talks in Cyprus to find a just solution to the Cyprus problem.

MENGISTU LEAVES FOR CUBA; TO EXPRESS APPRECIATION

LD210746Y Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 21 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 21, TASS--Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, has left for Cuba for an official friendly visit at the invitation of Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

The purpose of this visit, said Mengistu Haile Mariam at the airport, is to express appreciation to the Cuban people who resolutely sided with Ethiopia in defending its unity, territorial integrity and revolutionary gains. During the visit opinions will be exchanged on various problems of mutual interest as well as on ways of strengthening bilateral relations and cooperation in the international arena.

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL PRAISES SOVIET AID

LD201830Y Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 20, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Pichugin reports: The 35th anniversary of Soviet-Ethiopian diplomatic relations, which acquired new content after the victory of the Ethiopian revolution four years ago, falls due on April 21. The traditional bonds of friendship and cooperation, linking the peoples of Ethiopia and the Soviet Union, the TASS correspondent was told by Dawit Wolde-Giorgis, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia, have a solid basis and deep roots, during the years of grim ordeals, when our country fought against Italian fascism, and also during the years of peaceful (?labour) the Soviet Union always sided firmly and consistently with the just cause of the Ethiopian people, rendered them moral and material support. After the national-democratic revolution of 1974, Dawit Wolde-Giorgis said, the Soviet-Ethiopian relations entered a qualitatively new stage. They are based on the community of Marxist-Leninist ideology, dedication to the principles of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism.

The Soviet Union sided resolutely with the broad popular masses of Ethiopia in their struggle for the liquidation of the legacy of the feudal-monarchistic regime, for the implementation of the programme of cardinal socioeconomic reforms and in the building of a new society. The countries of the socialist community, headed by the USSR, have fulfilled their international duty with honor, have helped Ethiopia to rebuff the intrigues of international imperialism and reaction, he stressed. Thanks to this unselfish assistance Ethiopia was able to consolidate its sovereignty, to repulse the foreign aggression unleashed against her. This fraternal assistance will always remain in the hearts and memories of the Ethiopian people. The durability of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia, the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs noted, was once more confirmed during the recent working visit to the Soviet Union of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia. During the negotiations, which proceeded in atmosphere of complete mutual understanding, the sides reached agreement on all the questions discussed and came out for the further strengthening of friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia, which meets the vital interests of the peoples of both countries.

ANGOLA'S NETO RETURNS FROM MOSCOW, MET BY NASCIMENTO

LD202326Y Moscow TASS in English 2202 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, April 20 TASS--Agostinho Neto, Chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola returned to Luanda today from a vacation in the Soviet Union.

At Luanda airport he was welcomed by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party, Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Worker's Party, secretary of the party's Central Committee for organisational questions Lucio Lara and other officials.

Media Reaction to Trip

LD201801Y Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Launda, April 20, TASS--"The historic meeting", "Complete mutual understanding and identity of views on all matters". This is how the press, radio and television of Angola appraise the meeting of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in Moscow with Agostinho Neto, chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola (P.R.A.).

"When receiving the head of the Angolan state in Moscow Leonid Brezhnev wished great successes to our people in the building of a new society free of exploitation of man by man. He assured that the Soviet Union will continue to render every kind of support to the heroic Angolan people," the Angolan radio points out.

"Agostinho Neto, chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, expressed [word indistinct] gratitude to the Soviet people, to the CPSU Central Committee and personally to Leonid Brezhnev for the disinterested fraternal assistance to Angola in upholding independence, in strengthening defence capacity and in economic development," says a television commentary.

All the mass media of the People's Republic of Angola consistently note "the harmonious development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PRA in all (?fields)" and their "firm determination to continue to strengthen and deepen these relations." Particularly emphasized is the leading role of the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in this process.

FORMER MINISTERS INVOLVED IN GHANA PLOT, AGENCY SAYS

LD201112Y Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Accra, April 20, TASS--A group of persons has been arrested in Ghana on a charge of plotting to overthrow the government of the republic. As is reported by the GHANA NEWS AGENCY, the plotters, who included former ministers of agriculture and information, tried to provoke disturbances and to paralyse the national economy.

Earlier, former ministers of foreign affairs, finance and justice and some other persons were arrested in the interests of "national security".

SUCCESSFUL ARMED OPERATIONS AGAINST UNITA REPORTED

ID202100Y Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, April 20 TASS--The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) have successfully carried out an operation for clearing the southern Province of Cuando-Cubango from the bands of the runaway UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] grouping, sent there from Namibia. The statement by the Angolan Defence Ministry published here says that during the operation the people's forces killed over one hundred bandits, took many prisoners, captured armaments and ammunition and destroyed several military bases. Thus, stresses the statement, was foiled another plot of imperialists and South African racists who were planning to proclaim in the south of the country "a black socialist republic of Angola" under the puppet "government" of UNITA leaders. Groups of splitters were trained and armed at the military bases of South Africa in Namibia for the implementation of these subversive plans with the assistance of mercenaries from Western Europe, and USA and Latin America. They were flown in into the desert Province of Cuando-Cubango, chosen as the seat of the future puppet "government". South African aircraft supplied the splitters with weapons and food. Yet, the FAPLA successful operations, says the statement, foiled the new political plot of imperialism against People's Angola. The puppet detachments were defeated.

SOUTH AFRICAN TERROR IN NAMIBIA DESCRIBED

LD210920Y Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 21 Apr 78 LD

[Text] London, April 20 (TASS)--TASS corr. Brian Bunting reports: The South African Government has launched a reign of terror in Namibia in an attempt to isolate and destroy SWAPO, Mr Shapua Kaukungua, London representative of SWAPO said in an interview with TASS on Thursday. The South African-appointed administrator general for the territory, Mr Justice Steyn, has taken emergency powers which enable him to arrest and detain indefinitely any person who oppose the implementation of his plans for the territory. These emergency powers were promulgated only two days after the departure from South Africa of Vance and Owen, who had been having discussions with the Vorster regime on settlement plans for Namibia and Zimbabwe.

According to reports in the South African press, Vorster refused to pressurise the regimes in either territory to implement the Anglo-American settlement plans. Observers have interpreted the introduction of the new emergency laws as a sign that South Africa is determined to go ahead with its own internal settlement in Namibia irrespective of international opinion. Mr Kaukungua said: "The new laws are aimed at SWAPO. The Vorster regime wants to smash SWAPO, which presents the only real opposition to its racist plans". More than 20 SWAPO supporters have been killed in Namibia in the recent disturbances, said Mr Kaukungua, and the government was arming and inciting tribal mobs to attack SWAPO members. Many SWAPO members have been arrested, while others have been the victims of brutal assaults. The reign of terror has become so savage that a number of SWAPO leaders have been forced to leave the territory and seek sanctuary in Angola and Zambia. A vital debate on the future of Namibia is due to open in the United Nations General Assembly on Monday, April 24. In a bid to pre-empt this debate, the Western powers have been trying to push a resolution through the Security Council but have been blocked by the African nations. Now the five Western foreign ministers who have been negotiating with South Africa and SWAPO have decided to meet in London this weekend in a last-minute attempt to influence the General Assembly discussions. A Foreign Office spokesman said in London on Thursday that the invitations to the foreign ministers of France, Canada and West Germany have been issued.

INDIA, USSR PLAN SATELLITE LAUNCHING FROM USSR

LD200932Y Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, April 20, TASS--Soviet and Indian scientists will hold joint tests of a technological model of the second artificial earth satellite in Bangalore, state of Karnatak, the HINDUSTAN TIMES reports. The sputnik is to be launched from Soviet territory late this year.

The first Indian artificial earth satellite Aryabhata was launched on April 19, 1975. The second sputnik is being developed from the Aryabhata under an agreement signed between the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Indian Space Exploration Agency. It is to be used for experiments related to the further exploration of outer space. The weight of the new sputnik will be 400 kg and it will be put on a near-earth orbit by a Soviet carrier rocket.

INDIAN MINISTRY REPORT LAUDS ECONOMIC TIES WITH USSR

LD181039Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Delhi, 15 April TASS--The friendly relations between India and the Soviet Union are based on common national interests and aims and have stood the test of time, observes the annual report to Parliament by the Indian Ministry of External Affairs. India believes that cooperation with the USSR based on equality, mutual advantage and noninterference in each other's internal affairs will contribute to strengthening peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

Indian-Soviet relations were further developed in October 1977 when Indian Prime Minister M. Desai paid an official visit to the Soviet Union.

The Moscow talks with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the report noted, stressed the need to maintain and also to develop friendly bilateral relations.

The report emphasizes Indian-Soviet economic ties. The Soviet Union's desire to help India achieve progress and self-sufficiency in such important economic sectors as the metallurgical industry, heavy machine building, power and the pharmaceutical industry is characteristic of Indian-Soviet economic relations.

India attaches great significance to the development of relations with the Soviet Union and the East European socialist countries and believes, the report notes, that states with different social and economic systems can cooperate successfully to their mutual advantage.

RASHIDOV MEETS VISITING INDIAN AMBASSADOR IN TASHKENT

LD201257Y Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Text] UZTAG--On 13 April, Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, received Kumar Gujral, Indian Ambassador to the Soviet Union, who is familiarizing himself with Uzbekistan.

In a friendly talk Sh.R. Rashidov told the ambassador about the creative deeds of the Uzbekistan working people and the enormous transformations which have taken place in the republic as a result of the implementation of Lenin's nationalities policy--transformations which are vividly reflected in the new draft Uzbek SSR Constitution. During the talk it was stressed that the republic's workers, kolkhoz members, and laboring intelligentsia, like all Soviet people, warmly approve the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and are sincerely interested in the constant strengthening of Soviet-Indian friendship.

Kumar Gujral expressed thanks for the cordial reception given to him in Uzbekistan and highly praised the significant and traditionally friendly relations between India and the Soviet Union which are being increasingly developed and are meeting with due support from all Soviet people, including the peoples of Uzbekistan.

M.T. Tursunov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers and the republic's foreign minister, and U.A. Rustamov, chief of an Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Department, took part in the talk.

UNITY, PROGRESS OF INDIAN CP CONGRESS REPORTED

LD201906Y Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, April 20, TASS--The Eleventh Congress of the Communist Party of India has demonstrated the party's genuine unity, it was stated by N.K. Krishnan, secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, at a press conference in Delhi. The congress participants, he stressed, have arrived at the unanimous opinion that the main political line of the leadership of the Communist Party of India was correct in the period after the tenth congress of the party. They unanimously approved the congress' political resolution, which sets forth a clearcut programme for the communist party's activities.

The political resolution stresses the need of further strengthening the ideological, political and organizational unity of the party in order to rally together the working people and their mass organizations to struggle for the vital interests of the working class, peasantry, poorest sections of the Indian people, N.K. Krishnan said.

After the Eleventh Congress of the Communist Party of India, N.K. Krishnan noted, the positions of the communist party have grown stronger and her tasks have become clearer and more precise.

ADDITION TO ALIYEV-LED DELEGATION LEAVING INDIA

The following addition to the item entitled "CPSU Delegation Leaves India," published in the 10 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page J 1, is taken from Moscow PRAVDA of 10 April, page 3:

"The delegation was welcomed by V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; YA.P. Ryabov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.P. Bugayev, USSR Civil Aviation minister; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; M.Ye. Mogilevets, deputy administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee; N.G. Sudarikov, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; and CPSU Central Committee officials.

KAL AIRLINER VIOLATION OF SOVIET AIRSPACE ANNOUNCED

LD2113561 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 21 Apr 78 LD

["TASS Announcement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 21, TASS--On the night of April 20-21 an unidentified plane, flying from the Barents Sea, violated the USSR's airspace to the northeast of Murmansk. Continuing the flight in a southern direction, the plane penetrated deep over Soviet territory.

Fighter planes of the Soviet anti-aircraft defences intercepted the violator. In night-time conditions, using revolutions of the planes and onboard lights they repeatedly issued orders to the intruder to follow them in order to land at some nearby airfield. The plane, however, did not respond to these orders and landed on a lake in the vicinity of the town of Kem in the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic only two hours after entering the USSR's air space.

After the plane's landing it was established that this Boeing-707 belongs to the South Korean air company.

Competent Soviet authorities are investigating the causes of this violation of the Soviet Union's airspace.

The passengers and crew of the plane were taken to the nearest populated locality and arrangements are being made for their dispatch from the USSR's territory.

Seoul Cites Kosygin Remarks

SK211512Y Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1435 GMT 21 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Tokyo (HAPTONG)--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Kosygin in talks with Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Ichiro Nakagawa today acknowledged the incident in which a KAL plane was forced to land, said KYDO news agency in a report from Moscow. The agency reported that Chairman Kosygin, in talks with the minister of agriculture and forestry, said that the Soviet side instructed the KAL plane to land at an airport because of the plane's violation. The plane did not follow this instruction but continued an evasive flight for about 2 and a half hours and landed on a frozen lake, killing two persons and injuring two during the landing.

It was learned that he did not elaborate on the nationality of these casualties, nor did he mention whether they were crew members or passengers. The agency's report did not further explain whether the accident occurred because of the landing or by shooting.

The agency added that Soviet Chairman Kosygin pledged to Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Nakagawa that he would take action in the near future to repatriate the passengers to the countries of their choice.

OKINAWA FISHERMEN PROTEST PRC PRESENCE OFF SENKAKU

LD210854Y Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 21 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, April 21, TASS--Participants in the meeting of Okinawa fishermen held in the town of Naha of Okinawa Prefecture demanded that the Japanese Government take urgent and effective measures against the impudent actions of Chinese fishing vessels in the waters of the Senkaku Islands.

More than one thousand participants in the meeting declared a resolute protest against Peking's pointed claims on Senkaku.

According to reports of the Japanese press, in spite of the demand of Japanese patrol boats, nearly 200 Chinese fishing vessels, whose crews are armed with machineguns and submachineguns stay as before in the area of the Senkaku Islands.

POLYANSKIY PRESENTS BREZHNEV PORTRAIT TO JAPANESE GROUP

OW2101437 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Soviet Ambassador Dmitriy Polyanskiy today presented the Japan-Soviet Friendship Association [Tomono-Kai]--a group of Moscow Radio listeners in Japan--with a portrait of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Receiving the portrait by noted Soviet painter Dmitriy (Narubanikas), association chairman Toshiaki Shinohara said:

Thanks to Moscow Radio's fine programs, listeners in Japan know much about Leonid Brezhnev's activities on behalf of detente and peace. However, I believe that many want to know more about his appearance as well. With this fine portrait of Leonid Brezhnev, I am very sure that every Moscow Radio listener visiting this association building will become familiar with the visage of the great leader of Japan's closest neighboring country.

I am confident that this fine gift will contribute to further developing the activities of our Japan-Soviet Friendship Association which is working to strengthen friendship and mutual understanding between Japan and the Soviet Union.

'HEATED CONTROVERSY' IN JAPAN OVER TALKS ON PRC TREATY

LD191407Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[V. Lebedev article: "Who Is For and Who Against"]

[Text] Since Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda decided to resume talks with Peking on concluding a Japanese-Chinese "peace and friendship treaty", the country has experienced a heated controversy between supporters and opponents of such a treaty.

Various pro-Peking groups entrenched in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and in a number of parliamentary opposition parties have been the most vociferous advocates of a rapid conclusion to the treaty. They are strenuously supported by S. Kanemaru, director general of Japan's Self-Defense Agency, has zealously supported increasing the strength of the Japanese Armed Forces and further strengthening the Japanese-U.S. military alliance for some time. He believes that one of the "arguments" favoring the conclusion of a treaty with Peking is the "benevolent" U.S. attitude toward this. Finally, certain business representatives favor the talks. It is not necessary to probe deeply to discover their "arguments" in favor of the talks: Having concluded advantageous contracts with Chinese trading organizations, they are concerned with only one thing--to increase their profits from this business.

Prominent politicians and Japanese businessmen also oppose the talks. According to the results of a survey conducted recently by the newspaper ASAHI, 167 out of the 378 LDP members of parliament advocate a "cautious approach" to the problem of concluding a Japanese-Chinese treaty and only 148 have declared unqualified support of it.

The speeches made at the recent joint session of the LDP's Council for the Study of Foreign Policy Questions and the LDP Foreign Policy Department attest convincingly to the volatile passions surrounding the resumption of the talks with Peking.

A number of participants in the session sharply criticized the prime minister's intention to resume the treaty talks with Peking and resolutely opposed the inclusion in such a treaty of a deliberately anti-Soviet article concerning "joint opposition to hegemonism."

Former minister S. Yamanaka assesses Peking's attempts to make Japan sign a treaty on the terms which Peking is putting forward as "interference in the country's internal affairs." E. Nakao, a prominent LDP official, advocates caution in relations with China, and warned that if the negative LDP response to the treaty is ignored and the treaty is hastily concluded, a certain number of LDP members might leave the party in protest.

The treaty opponents, writes the newspaper YOMIURI, emphasize that an alliance with Peking on Peking's terms would do Japan more harm than good and, in the event a treaty is concluded, the Japanese foreign policy of maintaining an "equal distance" from all powers would be disrupted and this would be detrimental to the country's security and might negatively affect relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, there are heated disputes in Japan over the Japanese-Chinese treaty. Peking has made known its claims to the Japanese Senkaku Islands in the East China Sea. A flotilla of Chinese fishing ships armed with machineguns has intruded ostentatiously into the coastal waters of the islands.

Only guesses can be made about China's real intentions in provoking the Senkaku incident, writes Tokyo SHIMBUN, but there is no doubt that political calculations lie behind these premeditated actions.

China's off-handed efforts to draw Japan into the net of its hegemonistic anti-Soviet foreign policy are meeting ever increasing rebuffs from the broad Japanese public.

NOVOYE VREMYA REVIEWS JSP GROUP VISIT TO PRC

LD2014422 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0718 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

["About a Certain Visit to Peking"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--"A recent visit by a Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] delegation to China has again shown that Peking is only concerned with one thing--acquiring allies ready to share Maoism's pathological hatred of the Soviet Union, writes NOVOYE VREMYA. The Peking leaders, as the facts show, are not concerned with the interests of the Japanese people, their struggle for peace, neutrality and the establishment of friendly relations with their neighbors. They are trying to push them onto the dangerous road of conflicts with the peace-loving Soviet people."

The weekly's article comments on the JSP visit to China at the end of March.

"Naturally," NOVOYE VREMYA points out, "the JSP delegation could not depend on Peking's approval of the JSP's basic principles even in verbal talks, let alone in any joint document. In this respect, the JSP leadership was apparently not misled. At the same time, inside the JSP, as the Japanese press reports, there were calaculations that if the party could resolve the deadlocked negotiations between Japan and China on concluding a 'treaty of peace and friendship,' this would help to increase its authority."

"It appears that forces guided primarily by opportunistic considerations prevailed in the JSP," the weekly continues. "but this approach, in the nature of things, involves concessions of principle. The point is that Peking is hurrying to conclude a treaty, trying to give it a frankly anti-Soviet coloring. They only speak amicably to those who express hostility toward the Soviet Union. Knowing the mood in the Chinese capital, those who support the conclusion of a treaty with China on Peking's terms managed to have an article included in the program of the party's activities adopted at the 42d JSP Congress in May, on building a movement for the so-called 'return' of the Kuril Islands. Under pressure of this group, the party chairman was forced, before leaving for Peking, to make a statement expressing 'respect' for the document signed in China in 1975 by his predecessor, T. Narita."

"The Japanese public is asking why the new chairman of the party, who is considered a sober, far sighted politician, did not learn the bitter lesson of T. Narita. After arriving in Peking, he said that the 1975 joint statement 'points to the historic road which the Japanese and Chinese peoples should follow.'

"A statement of this sort opened a certain opportunity for the JSP delegation to create the illusion that its visit to China was successful," NOVOYE VREMYA points out.

"But the real results of the visit do not lie in this negligible episode. They are apparent from the speech by Liao Cheng-chih at the final reception before the delegation's departure. The Chinese official was forced to admit that views were shared only on 'certain problems.' At the same time, he expressed joy at the confirmation by the JSP delegation of the joint statement previously forced on the former party chairman. To exclude any misunderstanding on the part of the guests, Liao Cheng-chih explained: Peking has in mind the 'most important part' of this statement--agreement on the 'struggle against the hegemony of the two superpowers.' Liao Cheng-chih proclaimed a toast to 'the victory of the world popular struggle against the hegemonism of the Soviet Union and America.'

"Arguments about the 'hegemony of the two superpowers' were needed by Liao Cheng-chih as a distracting maneuver. His main aim was to draw the JSP into the anti-Soviet activities being conducted by the Maoist leadership.'

"There are grounds for believing that in the final analysis, opinion within the JSP is hardening concerning the possible consequences of the adventuristic course forced on it by Peking, and the party may proceed on an independent road in conformity with the vital interests of the broad masses of the working people. As is noted in the basic documents of the JSP, the real interests of the working people can be served only by a policy of peace and the development of friendly relations with neighbors on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence."

GUYANESE PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN TASHKENT

LD191440Y Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Tashkent, April 19, TASS--Forbes Burnham, prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, arrived in the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan today. He is heading a government delegation who [as received] are in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 19 April reports that Prime Minister Forbes Burnham was seen off from Moscow by Council of Ministers Chairman A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.]

Leaves Tashkent

LD201817Y Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Tashkent, April 20, TASS--Prime Minister Forbes Burnham of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana has left today Tashkent the capital of Uzbekistan, (a Soviet Republic of Central Asia). He was on an official visit in the USSR at the head of a government delegation at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

NONALINED STATES INFORMATION BODY OPENS HAVANA SESSION

Problems Described

LD191432Y Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Havana, April 19, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Chigir reports: Further development of cooperation among the nonalined countries in the domain of mass information media, measures to strengthen the sovereign rights of these states in the dissemination of information, liquidation of the domination of imperialist propaganda services, which greatly harms the developing states--these are the main subjects that are being discussed in Havana by the second session of the nonalined states' intergovernment coordination council for information problems.

The session participants heard and discussed the reports of the chairmen of different committees. They arrived at the unanimous conclusion that it is necessary to go on strengthening the pool of the nonalined states' national information agencies, to expand the cooperation of these states in the sphere of radio, television and telecommunications.

In their speeches the representatives of the countries--members of the intergovernment council drew attention to the unequal state of many nonalined countries in the sphere of information, because the latter is monopolised there by the big news agencies of the Western powers. The speakers said that these agencies have turned freedom of information into freedom of misinformation, that they distort the reality in their reports. In this connection it was pointed to the importance of drawing up measures, which would safeguard the nonalined and developing countries from the imperialist mass information media that harm their national interests.

The members of the intergovernment council received with satisfaction the report of the Cuban delegation on the preparations conducted by the communication, radio and television of that country to cover the sixth conference of the heads of state and government of the non-alined countries that will take place in Havana in 1979. The Havana session considered also other questions, including cooperation in the domain of information between the intergovernment council and UNESCO, on the transfer for the consideration of the United Nations General Assembly of the question of mass information and telecommunications.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez Speaks

LD181146Y Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Havana, April 18, TASS--The second session of the inter-governmental coordinating council of non-aligned countries on information was opened here. It was convened in conformity with a decision of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-aligned Countries, held in Colombo in 1976, with the object of promoting cooperation between those countries in the sphere of mass media and communications.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Cuba's vice chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, spoke at the opening of the session. He stressed the tremendous importance of the struggle by the non-aligned and developing countries against imperialist mass media monopoly.

He said the imperialists were exerting all efforts to prevent the development of their own mass media in those countries, to hamper mutual exchange of news between them so as to impose their ideology. Stressing the importance of unity of action against such policy, he emphasised, specifically, the necessity of solidarity and alliance of those countries with those forces that understand their requirements.

WESTERN PROPAGANDA AGAINST 'CUBAN THREAT' BLASTED

LD191658 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 19, TASS--"Cuba's foreign policy course has the understanding of all upright people on earth", writes the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly in connection with anti-Cuban concoctions in the West. "Certain circles in the West have started a loud campaign about the so-called 'Cuban threat' to Africa", the article says. "In an attempt to whip up fear imperialist propaganda is circulating the story that Cuba is operating in Africa not by itself but 'in collusion with the Soviet Union'. Such attacks on Cuba and the Soviet were made recently, for instance, by the British Foreign Secretary Owen. Similar notes sounded in statements made by President Carter of the United States during his recent tour of several Latin American and African countries. Zbigniew Brezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, has actively joined the anti-Cuban campaign".

It is typical of those who attack Cuban policy to use two different yardsticks", the weekly continues. "One for themselves and another for Cuba. Attempts are being made to cast aspersions on Cuba's policy by levelling invented charges of 'interference' in Africa. But what about the real interference by the United States in the internal affairs of the Congo in the 1960's, the U.S. support from the actions of the South African racists and the FNLA splitter grouping in Angola, the U.S. aid through third countries to Somali that committed an aggression against Ethiopia?"

"The Cuban Government has repeatedly stated and its foreign policy patently confirms this: that Cuba never had and does not have any aim other than to provide unselfish internationalist aid to the peoples which want to receive this aid in the struggle for national independence and social progress, against the aggressive intent ... of imperialist forces. And this is quite natural. The Cuban people knows from its own experience the importance of solidarity of the peoples in the struggle against imperialism. It has elevated this solidarity to the rank of a fundamental principle of its policy and recorded it in the republic's constitution. It is precisely the consistent implementation of this principle that is one of the most important reasons of the very high international prestige enjoyed by Cuba".

REPUBLICAN SUPREME SOVIETS ADOPT NEW CONSTITUTIONS

[Editorial Report WA] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1000 GMT on 20 April reports that "an extraordinary session of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet opened in Baku today. A report on the draft constitution of the republic was delivered by Comrade Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the constitutional commission. He noted that over 3 million people took part in the debate of the whole people on the draft constitution of the republic. About 4,500 proposals had been made. The draft reflects and safeguards all the social transformations the working people of the republic have achieved in the 40 years that have elapsed since the adoption of the current Constitution of Azerbaijan."

At 2050 GMT, Moscow Radio notes that "sessions of the supreme soviets of the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Lithuania and Kirghizia ended today. Deputies examined and unanimously adopted the new constitutions of their respective republics. Winding-up speeches at the sessions were delivered in Kiev by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; in Alma Ata by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; in Vilnius by Comrade Barkauskas, chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet Presidium, in Frunze by Comrade Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee."

Moscow TASS in English at 1602 GMT reports that "new constitutions, reflecting the epoch of developed socialism in the USSR, have entered into force in Soviet constituent republics. They were adopted at sessions of the parliaments of the republics, held throughout this month. Earlier the draft constitutions were published for nationwide discussion during which amendments and additions were suggested. In the draft fundamental law of the Russian Federation, for instance, one article was added at the suggestion of working people and 32 articles were amended.

"The documents adopted at the sessions of parliaments fully accord with the Constitution of the USSR, which entered into force on October seventh last year, while at the same time taking into consideration the national specific features of each republic, reflect its economic and cultural achievements, its place in the system of the Soviet state. The constitutions of the union republics are conclusive evidence of the superiority of the socialist order, its deep democratism. All 15 union republics are states of all the people, expressing the interests of the workers, peasants and intellectuals, the documents proclaim. The working people are exerting their power through the soviets of people's deputies they elect.

"The rights of the union republics are safeguarded by real constitutional guarantees. The republic has its territory which cannot be modified without its consent, and determines territorial, regional, district, and area divisions. It has the right to enter into relations with foreign states, conclude treaties with them and exchange diplomatic and consular representatives, to take part in the activity of international organisations.

"Each union republic retains the right freely to secede from the USSR. But throughout the existence of the USSR not a single republic has ever raised the question of withdrawing from it. The explanation is that there are no forces in the Soviet state which would be interested in wresting republics from the union. All republics have one and the same ultimate aim: to build communism. Each of them is equally interested in the steady economic and socio-cultural advance of the entire union.

"The new constitutions show that the supreme law of the CPSU and the Soviet state is solicitude for man, for the satisfaction of his material and spiritual requirements. All citizens of the republics are guaranteed the right to employment, to rest and recreation, to a home, to free education and medical service, to material security in old age. The guarantees, confirmed by those documents, show that socialism safeguards genuine freedom of the personality. The fundamental laws of the republics not only fully accord with the provisions of international pacts on human rights, but in many respects go much further. Specifically, the most important right of man, the right to employment, has been for close to a century safeguarded in the Soviet Union through full employment of the population fit to work.

"It was said at the sessions of the parliaments that the documents adopted would serve the further development of socialist democracy, consolidation of the unity and friendship of the peoples of the USSR, the formation of communist opinions of the citizens."

COMMISSION EXAMINES GEORGIAN DRAFT CONSTITUTION 13 APR

LD200823Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] GRUZINFORM--The Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet commission to prepare the Georgian SSR draft constitution met on 13 April. It discussed the matter "of the results of the commission's work and the Georgian SSR draft constitution with the proposals and amendments that have been received in the course of nationwide discussion."

The report at the session was delivered by E.A. Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee and chairman of the commission to prepare the draft constitution of the Georgian SSR.

The session noted that the draft new Georgian SSR constitution published for nationwide discussion fully accords with the USSR Constitution and reflects national and other features of the public's development and the successes achieved by its working people since the adoption of the current fundamental law of the Georgian SSR. The draft reflects questions of state building and the provisions and conclusions contained in the decisions of CPSU Congresses, resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and its plenums and the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The nationwide discussion of the draft Georgian SSR constitution has turned into a stirring demonstration of the republic working people's high political activeness. The working people have once again demonstrated their monolithic cohesion around the CPSU Central Committee and Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

There have been over 28,000 meetings of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and working people's collectives to discuss the Georgian SSR draft constitution and party committee plenums and Supreme Soviet sessions in the Abkhazskaya ASSR and Adzharskaya ASSR, the Yugo-Osetinskiy Oblast Soviet and city, rayon, rural and settlement soviets, attended by about 3 million people. At these meetings the working people unanimously approved and supported the Georgian SSR draft constitution.

The chief political result of the nationwide discussion of the Georgian SSR draft constitution is that all the citizens of our republic freely, widely and comprehensively discussed the draft and unanimously stated that they fully approve the republic's draft fundamental law.

In the course of the discussion the commission has received around 350,000 proposals in which citizens approve the republic's draft constitution as a whole and its individual chapters and clauses. The commission has also received several thousand proposals and observations on individual clauses in the draft.

The session noted that the new Georgian draft constitution prepared in accordance with the USSR Constitution and taking into account the specific features of the republic, is a new and significant stage in the constitutional development of the Georgian SSR and correctly reflects the level of social and political development reached in the republic, expresses the wishes and interests of the working people and all working people [as published] in our republic, and takes into account the proposals made in the course of truly nationwide and free discussions of the draft new constitution of the Georgian SSR.

The commission decided to approve the draft constitution (fundamental law) of the Georgian SSR with the clarifications, additions and amendments made in accordance with the results of its nationwide discussion.

GEORGIAN CP PLENUM DISCUSSES DRAFT CONSTITUTION 14 APR

LD201223Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Text] The 10th Plenum of the Georgian CP Central Committee took place 14 April 1978.

The plenum heard a report from Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet commission for the preparation of the draft of the new Georgian SSR constitution and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, "On the Draft Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Georgian SSR and the Results of Its Discussion by All the People."

The Georgian CP Central Committee plenum adopted a resolution--which is published in the press--on Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze's report.

Comrade V.M. Siradze provided information at the plenum on the words of the Georgian SSR anthem.

Comrade V.I. Brovikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section, and Comrade V.V. Vasilyev, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee sector, participated in the plenum's work.

MOLDAVIAN CP PLENUM APPROVES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

LD201225Y Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 14 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] A Moldavian CP Central Committee plenum was held 13 April. First secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms, chairmen of gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms of soviets of people's deputies, and leaders of the republic's ministries and departments not forming part of the Central Committee were invited to it.

The plenum heard a report by I.I. Bodyul, chairman of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet constitutional commission and first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, "On the Draft Moldavian Constitution (Fundamental Law) and the Results of Its Nationwide Discussion."

The plenum approved in the main the draft Moldavian constitution (fundamental law) presented by the constitution commission, with the additions and amendments incorporated in it in accordance with the results of the nationwide discussion, and submitted it for examination by the extraordinary eighth session of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet ninth convocation.

The plenum instructed I.I. Bodyul, chairman of the constitutional commission and first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, to deliver the report "On the Draft Moldavian Constitution (Fundamental Law) and the Results of Its Nationwide Discussion" at the Moldavian Supreme Soviet session.

Party gorkoms and raykoms, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms of Soviets of people's deputies, ministries and departments, and trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations in the republic are instructed to attentively examine all the proposals and observations put forward by working people during the nationwide discussion in the republic of the draft Moldavian constitution for improving work in concrete sectors of state, economic and cultural building and to adopt the necessary measures for the practical implementation.

The plenum examined an organizational question.

The plenum released I.G. Ustiyan from his duties as chief of the Moldavian CP Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Section in connection with his transfer to other work.

A.F. Zazimko was appointed chief of the Moldavian CP Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Section.

At this point the Moldavian CP Central Committee finished its work.

KOMSOMOL CONGRESS TO OPEN IN KREMLIN 25 APR

LD201726Y Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow, April 20, TASS--Nearly five thousand delegates from all the Soviet republics will represent Soviet youth at the 18th Congress of the Leninist Komsomol, which is scheduled to open in the Kremlin on April 25.

The congress will be attended by international and national organizations from more than one hundred countries as well as representatives of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Union of Students, the All-French Youth Movement. A statement to this effect was made at a press conference in Moscow today.

USSR CODE OF LAWS TO BE PUBLISHED IN 1981-85

LD201440Y Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 20, TASS--The Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR considered questions related to the preparation and publication of a code of laws of the USSR. It was established that the preparation of the code of laws of the USSR must rest on the Constitution of the USSR and promote the further perfection of Soviet legislation, intensification of the protection of the interests of society, the rights and freedoms of Soviet citizens, the consolidation of the legal foundation of state and public affairs. The code of laws of the USSR will be published in 1981-1985.

MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA: ANTI-SOVIET JOURNALS INTERCEPTED

LD 200843 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 April 1978 publishes on page 3 a 600-word V. Pshenichnikov article entitled "Sentinels of the Dawn," describing the work of border guards on the USSR's northwest border in Karelia. It describes in particular an inspection of an international freight train: "Both inspectors knew well the subterfuges resorted to by violators to deceive the border guards' vigilance and get their goods through the border. A container for contraband hollowed out of a huge log with a tightly fitting cover is not the limit of the inventiveness of our foreign 'well-wishers.' In a freight car loaded with timber they had even found a refugee specially equipped to conceal a spy. This time everything was going as usual. Skachkov and Andreyev were inspecting another car when their attention was drawn to a bundle attached to the bottom of the car, above the axle. They removed it. A parcel of anti-Soviet journals proved to be in the bundle."

SOVIET WRITER INTERVIEWED ON DISSIDENTS IN USSR

LD190847Y Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 15 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Piero Estellino undated Moscow interview with author Aleksandr Zinovyev: "The Future Is Not Bright"]

[Excerpt] Moscow--Zinovyev's new book which has just been published in Russian and French (in France), is entitled "A Bright Future.' The 'bright future' is, of course, communism as portrayed by the communist leaders.

"It is the story," Zinovyev said, "of a great Marxist theoretician who wants to become a member of the Academy of Sciences, the highest Soviet cultural body. He seems to have all the necessary qualifications but he has one fault. He is a 'liberal' and claims to have built his own career not by repeating the usual slogans but by making a serious study of Marxism, examining it in detail."

[Question] And what happens?

[Answer] It turns out that you cannot get on by reason alone and that it is impossible to try and improve Marxism in this country. Anyone who tries to do so ends up defeated by everyone: his colleagues, the party machine, the KGB and society in general. The protagonist's "diary" is also the story of a slogan ("A Bright Future") in that, if anyone has not already realized it, we are not building communism here but only slogans about communism.

"Yawning Heights," which is secretly distributed here, has aroused enormous interest in intellectual circles because many people have thought they recognized themselves and their own friends in the story's surreal characters. There will be no riddles to solve in the new book: Everyone--apart from the protagonist--is given his real Christian name and surname and the action does not take place in an imaginary country but in Moscow.

Lost Manuscript

It is also the story of the protagonist's family, of a tragedy suffered by his dearest friend during Stalin's rule, of a divorce, his daughter's suicide when she discovers about her father....

[Question] And what about the first part?

[Answer] The first part contains a different story.

It is the story of a scientific worker who accidentally becomes an outcast and a dissident. He was just one of many citizens. He was a party member and a good worker and led an ordinary existence. But one day something happens.... He is expelled from the CPSU, he loses his job, and to avoid ending up in a complete mess, he decides to work as a night watchman.

He originally intended to publish the story in Yawning Heights. But the manuscript mysteriously disappeared and so Zinovyev rewrote it in a different style.

The central idea is that people here become dissidents against their will. "The protagonist," Zinovyev explains, "discovers, in his new circumstances, a situation which he did not realize existed. He knew that 'Gulag communism' and 'barracks communism' existed. Now he discovers 'office communism,' the communism which exists and operates in the offices he visits at night as a night watchman."

[Question] How well off is a night watchman in the USSR?

[Answer] He cannot get by without doing some other work. And in fact our hero finds a "black market" job, which we call "nalevo" or "to the left." With some friends he forms a group which repairs lodgings.

This sort of work is very common throughout the USSR where things are often very badly finished off, and since there are no assistance services for minor repairs, people have to find other ways of getting them done. In Moscow alone, people spend 10 million rubles or 12 billion lire per year on "nalevo" work.

"Therefore," Zinovyev explained, "our hero has two parallel lives: one, his official life as a night watchman, and the other, his unofficial life as a 'nalevo' worker. Of course, in the end even he begins to think about the society he lives in and to discuss it with his friends and his girlfriend. But the girl is a KGB agent and the obvious thing happens."

"The moral of the story," Zinovyev remarked, "is that to be a dissident here is not a personal choice. It is almost a physiological necessity for society." There is no doubt that he is right: Zinovyev quite rightly says he is not a dissident but the authorities have attached this label to him just because, incredibly enough, he claimed to think for himself and was not prepared to be just a link in the mounting chain of communist slogans. Just like his hero in fact.

KIEV PAPER QUOTES READERS AS WARNING DISSIDENTS

AU1817302Y Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 14 Apr 78 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report: "Word of Warning"]

[Text] On 1 April of this year, our paper featured G.I. Snegiryov's letter, "I Feel Ashamed and I Condemn," which revealed the causes that led him to the ideopolitical and moral downfall, condemns his acts and unmasks the false insinuations of the centers of ideological subversions and of political renegades abroad who are trying to use his name to slander Soviet reality.

The Editorial Board has received a number of responses to that letter. In them, the newspaper's readers express their ardent love for their Soviet fatherland, wrathfully condemn those who, for the sake of their own egotistic interests, enter the path of infamy and treason and who think little of the honor and conscience of the citizen of the land of the soviets.

The authors of the letters brand with shame the acts of political profiteers in the West who grossly distort the facts and seek to catch credulous people on the bait of false bourgeois propaganda.

Shift chief P. Kucherenko, steel smelters K. Kozlenko and V. Tsvetkov, assistant steel smelters I. Babich, V. Guzha and V. Podlegayev, production workers at the Dnepr special steel plant, write: "G. Snegiryov's offence against the fatherland is grave. However, one would like to hope that he 'feels ashamed and condemns' his past activity. His assessment of renegades such as Viktor Nekrasov gives grounds for this. It is very good that they have been thrown out of our country. At least it is now more clearly visible on what platform and on what side of the barricade they stand.

"Anti-Soviets abroad frequently stand on the 'humane' platform of 'champions of human rights.' What is there to be said on this occasion? Come to your senses, gentlemen. As the saying goes, find another hobby for yourselves, gentlemen.

"The Soviet people recently cast their unanimous votes for the new USSR Constitution. Even those who by no means can be termed as the Soviet Union's friends admit that this is the world's most democratic constitution. Indeed, this is truly a people's constitution because each article and each clause reflects the vital interests of the working people. It is the most humane constitution in the world. But the people, its authors, will not permit the abuse of this humaneness. Acts such as those committed by Snegiryov, in our opinion, should be regarded as a treason to the fatherland and a treason to the people's interests. And it is good that Snegiryov himself has seen this and has found courage to condemn his conduct."

"The article 'I Feel Ashamed and I Condemn' attracted the attention of our creative collective," write A. Putintsev, director of the Lenin Order-decorated A.P. Dovzhenko film studio in Kiev, V. Chornyy, party committee secretary, and V. Bogatko, chairman of the studio's trade union committee. "We are willing to help G. Snegiryov. He is only able to expiate this offence against the people with conscientious work, honest literary activity and his entire life." The same ideas are expressed in the letter addressed to the Editorial Board by the studio's veterans B. Byezhenov, P. Rudas and A. Brett.

I. Bezruk, ex-soldier in the Great Patriotic War from Koshmanovka village in Poltavskaya Oblast, writes: "I read G.I. Snegiryov's letter in the 1 April issue. He seems to be a competent person and seems to be able to see complicated questions clearly. Yet he committed treason to the fatherland in peace time. During wartime soldiers would not have pardoned him. Think about that, Snegiryov!"

EDITORIALS IN CENTRAL DAILIES PRAISE MAY DAY SLOGANS

17 Apr PRAVDA

LD181451Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "To Greet May Day"]

[Text] When spring is at its height, epitomizing the upsurge of the revolutionary strength of the renewal of life, May Day comes along--the combat review of the international solidarity of the working people in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and socialism.

And, as always, on the threshold of this glorious festival, the ardent slogans of the CPSU Central Committee have rung out. Addressed to the Soviet people and to the peoples of the world, these slogans are permeated by a profound faith in the mighty revolutionary strength of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, and in the triumph of the cause of peace and communism.

Our motherland is greeting May Day while on the labor march of the 5-year plan. The adoption of the new USSR Constitution--the fundamental law of the world's first socialist state--has raised even higher the creative activeness of the masses and strengthened even further the sociopolitical and ideological unity of Soviet society and the fraternal friendship of all the nations and nationalities of the country. The working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia are fittingly fulfilling their pledges and counter-plans and are displaying very broad initiative, having marked the present year by a further upsurge of nationwide socialist competition. Millions of patriots are preparing actively for the All-Union Leninist Communist Subbotnik so as to do more for the father-land as their hearts and duty dictate. The party's slogans inspire Soviet people to new achievements.

"Working people of the Soviet Union: Struggle for the implementation of the historic decis-ions of the 25th CPSU Congress and seek to fully realize the potentials of developed socialism!"

The instructions and recommendations expressed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev during his recent tour of regions of Siberia and the Far East are of important significance for this. As the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers noted in a document published the day before yesterday on the results of the tour, all party, Soviet and economic organs must focus their main efforts on insuring unconditional fulfillment of the plan targets and socialist pledges of 1978 and of the 5-year plan as a whole. An increase in production through the better utilization of internal reserves, the speediest attainment of the planned capacities of enterprises, the overcoming of bottlenecks and the enhancement of organiza-tion, order and discipline require special attention.

Addressing all detachments of the working people on the eve of May Day, the party specif-ically reveals their urgent tasks. The duty of the industrial collectives is to broaden the road for new equipment and progressive technology, accelerate the commissioning of pro-duction capacities and utilize them more fully, and improve the quality and range of consumer goods. Construction workers are called upon to commission new projects on schedule and build well, economically and on a modern technical foundation. From the agricultural workers the country expects a further increase in the output and sale to the state of farming and livestock-raising produce, for which it is important above all to carry out the spring fieldwork in exemplary fashion and to actively struggle to obtain the highest yields. The common concern of all Soviet people is to make savings in raw materials, fuel, electric power, metal and other materials, reverently safeguard and augment socialist property, and make rational use of natural resources. In order to keep abreast of the requirements of the times, it is necessary to persistently enhance professional skill and master economic knowledge and modern methods of management and administration.

The party's slogans are addressed to scientists and cultural figures, workers in trade and consumer services, to the valiant Soviet servicemen--the reliable guardians of the peaceful labor of the people--to veterans and young people, to our women, and to the rising generation. And each Soviet person derives new strength and energy from these valedictions for the successful execution of his civic duty. The honorable duty of the communists is to be in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and enhance production efficiency and work quality.

Greeting May Day with a sense of pride in Lenin's party, which is leading us from one stage to the next in building communism, the Soviet people are deeply aware of their historic role in the ranks of the great worldwide army of labor. Loyal to the banner of proletarian internationalism, the millions of builders of a new society on the eve of the festival send fraternal greetings to the communist and workers parties and to the working people of the socialist countries; to peoples who have thrown off the colonial yoke; to all class brothers, and to the fighters against imperialism and for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism. May the mighty, invincible alliance of the three main revolutionary forces of the present day--world socialism, the international proletariat and the national liberation movement--strengthen!

Labor and peace are fused into a single entity in the consciousness of mankind, expressing the main symbols of May Day. We are right to rejoice in the fact that the program devised by the 25th CPSU Congress for the continued struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the freedom and independence of the peoples is being translated into action. On the eve of the festival, our party reemphasizes the need to struggle for the deepening of detente, for its extension to all continents and to expose the intrigues of the forces of aggression, revanchism and reaction. Under contemporary conditions, there is no task more important and which affects the destiny of every person on earth than real disarmament. As May Day approaches, the combat slogans addressed to the peoples of the world resound all over the globe: to step up the struggle for the ending of the arms race and for general and complete disarmament, and to resolutely oppose the production of the neutron bomb.

The great Soviet people--the builders of communism, and champions of peace throughout the world--are greeting 1 May 1978 full of creative energy and optimism. Rallied closely around their tested vanguard, they are confidently following the course of the 25th CPSU Congress.

"Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, under the leadership of the Communist Party, forward to new victories in the building of communism!"

18 Apr IZVESTIYA

LD201211Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Party's Word to the People"]

[Text] In a few days from now, our blue planet will turn to the red calico of May day. Millions and millions of the world's working people will come out into the streets and squares of cities and villages with flags and banners, will come out, as V. I. Lenin said, not for a walk, but for a demonstration of their forces on the day of working people's international solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and socialism.

One of the brightest signs of the coming holiday is the ardent May Day slogans of the CPSU Central Committee, ringing out in the languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the entire world.

This year's May Day is special for us--the 60th jubilee Soviet May Day. And Soviet people are greeting it with shock work. [paragraph continues]

Consolidating the successes achieved during the socialist competition in honor of the adoption of the new USSR Constitution and the 60th anniversary of Great October and in response to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee letter on launching socialist competition to fulfill and overfulfill the plan for 1978, Soviet people are striving for new achievements in labor. The forthcoming All-Union Communist Subbotnik devoted to the 108th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin will again demonstrate the Soviet people's mighty creative forces.

For all Soviet people a new source of inspiration was provided by the tour of Siberia and the Far East by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his meetings and talks with construction workers on the Baykal-Amur railroad; workers in enterprises in Komsomolska-on-Amur, Krasnoyarsk and Irkutsk; the party and economic aktiv of a number of krays and oblasts, and Soviet Army and Navy servicemen. Soviet people wholly and completely approve the high appraisal which the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers gave to work carried out by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

A warm response is aroused in the hearts of Soviet people by the party slogan:

"Working people of the Soviet Union! Struggle for the implementation of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and strive to fully realize the potentials of developed socialism!"

On the eve of May Day the party speeds the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the intelligentsia on their way and sets each detachment of the working people concrete tasks. Industrial workers are called upon to struggle for the further development and strengthening of our motherland's industrial might; to assimilate more quickly and make more effective use of production capacities; to open up the path more widely for new machinery, progressive technology and leading experience; to increase production and improve the quality and range of consumer goods. It is the duty of construction workers to commission new projects on time and to build well, economically and on a modern technical basis. Transportation and communications workers are faced with the task of improving in every way the servicing of the economy and the satisfaction of Soviet people's demands.

The common task of our country's working people is the active implementation of the CPSU's agrarian policy, the acceleration of the rates of mechanization and introduction of chemical processes in agriculture and land reclamation, and the persistent development of specialization and concentration of production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration. The country expects an increase in the production of cropgrowing and stockraising products from agricultutral workers and to achieve this it is necessary to raise soil fertility and make better use of machinery, fertilizers and all material resources.

The words of the May Day slogans are addressed to all working people in the economy: scientists; cultural, educational and health workers; young builders of communism; veterans of the revolution, the war and labor; the glorious Soviet women, and the servicemen of the valorious USSR Armed Forces--the reliable guardian of our peaceful labor and the bulwark of universal peace.

The Soviet people are the true masters of their country. Under the leadership of their own Communist Party, the alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia has formed and become indestructible in our country. By the selfless labor of all the fraternal nations and nationalities of the socialist motherland, a society of developed socialism has been built in the USSR for the first time in the history of mankind.

The Soviet people have the right to be proud of the new USSR Constitution--the fundamental law of the socialist state of the whole people, which insures the further development of socialist democracy and is a lasting guarantee of the rights and freedoms of citizens and their active participation in the management of the state.

"Long live the soviets of people's deputies! May the participation of workers, peasants and the intelligentsia in the management of affairs of state and society broaden!"

Soviet people show tireless concern for the strengthening and flourishing of their state of the whole people. They see in this not only their patriotic duty but their international duty. The land of the soviets and the world system of socialism is the offspring of the international proletariat, born in the flames of class battles, its hope and support, and the bulwark of peace, democracy and social progress.

On May Day, Soviet people will raise high the slogan "proletarians of all countries, unite!" They will send warm greetings to communist and workers' parties; the peoples of socialist countries; the working class of countries of capital; the peoples fighting against all vestiges of colonialism and for the consolidation of national independence and social progress, and those brave fighters for the freedom of peoples, democracy, and socialism who languish in prisons and fascist torture chambers.

The Soviet people, occupied in creative labor, adhere to the cause of consolidating peace and the security of peoples and support the Leninist foreign policy course. The Communist Party, the Soviet Government, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally, persistently and consistently strive to implement the program elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress for the further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and the independence of peoples.

There is now no task more important affecting the fate of every person on earth than achieving real disarmament. A major step on the path toward this goal would be the conclusion between the USSR and the United States of a long-term agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms on the basis of the principle of the equality and equal security of the sides. This would open up the prospect for a subsequent transition to more far-reaching steps in limiting and reducing strategic arms. The USSR has again confirmed its proposal on the mutual renunciation of the production of neutron weapons, which would spare mankind from being dragged into a new round of the arms race.

Our people, wisely guided by the Leninist Party and in close collaboration with the other countries of socialism, march at the head of mankind's progress. And today, on the threshold of the bright holiday--1 May--Soviet people look toward their tested vanguard--the party of communists--and proclaim:

"Long live the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union--the leading and directing force of Soviet society!

"Long live the great, unbreakable unity of the party and the people!"

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

COSMOS-1003 LAUNCHED, FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD210830Y Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 21 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 21, TASS--Earth satellite Cosmos-1003, next in the series, was launched in the Soviet Union on April 20. It is designed to continue outer space exploration.

The initial period of revolution of the satellite is 89.6 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface--349, minimum distance--185 kilometres, inclination of the orbit--62.8 degrees.

The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.

ICEBREAKERS BEGIN EARLY OPENING OF MURMANSK-DUDINKA RUN

LD180809Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[A. Lvov report: "The 'Sibir': Bound for the Yenisey"]

[Text] Dudinka--For the first time in the history of seafaring, navigation along the Murmansk-Dudinka line is being opened in April--2 months earlier than the traditional time.

On 11 April, a unique transport operation in the Arctic was completed in an excellent manner. Over 70,000 tons of construction material, fuel and other freight essential for the development of gas and oil deposits here were delivered from Murmansk and Arkhangelsk to the fast ice on the Yamal Peninsula. The nuclear-powered vessels "Sibir" and "Lenin" and the diesel-electric icebreaker Kapitan Sorokin opened a path for the ships in the ice of the Kara Sea.

And now the Sibir and the Kapitan Sorokin are bound for the Yenisey Gulf. They are followed by the diesel-electric transport ship Pavel Ponomarev. Its holds and decks are carrying about 5,000 tons of various freight for Norilsk, including powerful bulldozers delivered to Murmansk in February. They are very necessary here in Norilsk. To transport them it was planned to use Antey aircraft: In all, 18 flights would have been needed. But thanks to the seamen the need for air shipments has now been reduced. Other important and urgent freight for the city's enterprises is also on board the "Pavel Ponomarev." The unprecedentedly early run to Dudinka will also make it possible to deliver output from the Norilsk combine to the outside world [bolshaya zemlya] far earlier than before.

The run is very complex. The passage along the Yenis Gulf and beyond, upriver, will be particularly difficult for the nuclear-powered vessel--the water is shallow. On this sector, which is almost 500 kilometers long, the "Kapitan Sorokin"--it has a small draught, three propellers and a capacity of 22,000 horsepower--must open up the canal. Although it is now spring, April, the ice on the river is worse even than in winter--it is not ice but stone, armor. The sea ice may be more perfidious than the river ice, yet river ice is far harder.

The port and the city are preparing carefully for this early start of navigation. Within a few years it will probably be possible to play the day and even hour that the ships arrive in April. But not yet. It is too early. No one will venture to say exactly when the caravan will enter Dudinka, but no one doubts that it will arrive here.

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC VOYAGE--The diesel-electric vessel, Kapitan Kondratyev has stopped in Port Louis, Mauritius Island, for fuel enroute to Leningrad from the Antarctic area. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700GMT 15 Apr 78 OW]

MOSKALENKO VISITS CENTRAL GROUP OF FORCES

LD170835Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Correspondent report: "Adding to Glorious Traditions"]

[Text] Central Group of Forces--A glorious combat path has been trodden by the unit commanded by Lt Col V. Yefremov. The servicemen of this unit in the years of the Great Patriotic War skillfully guaranteed reliable command communications and fought bravely against the Hitlerites.

The present generation of soldiers, sergeants, ensigns and officers is tirelessly adding to the glorious combat traditions of their brother soldiers. More than 50 percent of the unit's personnel gained excellent marks in training, and about 70 percent are first and second class specialists.

The other day the communications servicemen were visited by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Moskalenko, USSR deputy defense minister. Commanding the servicemen of the 30th Army in the years of the Great Patriotic War, he knew many frontline servicemen in the unit. The marshal familiarized himself with the life of the communications men, visited the Lenin Room, the barracks, and the soldiers' dining and tea rooms, and examined combat hardware. At a meeting with personnel Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko spoke of certain combat episodes from life at the front and wished the servicemen new successes in training and service.

SOVIET TROOPS IN GERMANY PRACTICE UNDER 'NUCLEAR' ATTACK

LD180817Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Sr Lt A. Bondarenko report: "Scouts Take to the Skies"]

[Text] Group of Soviet Forces in Germany--Motorized riflemen were pursuing the retreating "enemy." A reconnaissance patrol, including chemical warfare reconnaissance scouts from the excellent platoon commanded by Lt N. Starodubtsev, was preceding the main forces. In an attempt to halt the attackers, the "enemy" delivered a "nuclear" strike. Chemical reconnaissance vehicles moved forward to determine the routes through the zone of radioactive contamination.

Sgt Ye. Lisin's men skillfully covered the contaminated territory. But when the level of radiation became dangerous to the scouts' work on the ground, helicopters took off with chemical soldiers on board. Radiation reconnaissance of the locality continued from the air. This made it possible to select a safe route past the remainder of the cloud from the "nuclear" explosion. The skill of the chemical soldiers helped the attackers successfully fulfill the combat training task.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151

90
50